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THE USE AND ABUSE OF CHARITY.

CHARITY, we are assured on the highest authority, covereth a multitude of sins; and it may be added that, like mercy—for which, indeed, it is but another name—it is twice blessed: blessed both to the giver and the recipient. The "hand open as day to melting charity" has ever, and deservedly, been held in esteem of men; and the cheerful giver, we are told, finds favour in regions beyond human ken. And yet, we fear, there are few things so much abused as charity, or which, consequently, produce so much mischief. But this is the fault, not of the virtue itself, but of the way in which it is exercised. Timely help, judiciously given, may be—often is—the means of saving individuals and families from ruin; but indiscriminating, unwise, injudicious almsgiving engenders some of the worst and meanest vices to which poor human nature is prone—the vices, namely, of indolence, deceit, greed, and improvidence, besides destroying self-respect, self-reliance, and inde-

pendence of spirit in its objects; in short, it degrades, debauches, and pauperises men's souls.

That as regards the habitual recipients of injudicious charity. But the mischief is almost as great on the other side. The practice of almsgiving without taking trouble to ascertain that it is given wisely and will be wisely used, begets a sort of Phariseism, fosters a spirit of ostentatious goodness and self-righteousness, and develops a disinclination to keep the left hand ignorant of what the right hand doeth, thereby converting one of the holiest of virtues into the meanest of vices. Then, again, injudicious almsgiving originates an order of people who make a trade of charity managing, and who extract a living and a name for themselves out of the folly and indolence of others. To play the Lord or Lady Bountiful with charitable funds; to be fawned upon, koto'd, and courted by dependents—ay, and to misapply, by favouritism or otherwise, the means intrusted to their care—are temptations which

some people's souls cannot resist, and which thereby, too, become corrupted. There is, perhaps, no country in the world where so much is given away voluntarily to the poor, or subscribed to so-called charitable institutions, as in England; and certainly there is no city in England where the flow of charity, in proportion to its extent, is so full and unintermittent as in London. This kingdom and its capital are full of charitable organisations; and yet it would be difficult to name a land or a city in which so little real charity is dispensed, or dispensed with so little system or care. Most of our multifarious charitable institutions are merely symptoms of lack of organisation and method; and the result is that, instead of removing pauperism, we propagate it.

It is not, however, against the virtue of giving, but of giving unwisely, that we would raise a warning voice; it is not against charity, but against careless, unmethodical, uninquiring almsgiving that we would protest; it is the



A RURAL SCENE IN AUTUMN.



abuse, not the use, of the thing to which we object. And for warning, and protest, and objection there are ample reasons. In some parts of the metropolis there is great poverty, and consequent suffering, left practically unrelieved, or relieved in such a way as to entail a curse rather than a blessing; while in others there are vast funds misapplied which would go far to meet the need were they under efficient supervision. In what is called the City of London there are parishes, it is stated, possessed of charitable funds amounting in the aggregate to about £36,000 per annum, but in which there are really no poor, by reason that there are few people living in them, what were once dwelling-houses having become simply places of business. The funds, however, having of old time been mortgaged to these parishes, when circumstances were altogether different, in these parishes they must still be spent somehow; and it is not a little mortifying to know that money is dissipated in dinners to "governors" and "managers," or bestowed on persons who need it not, which, under a better system, might be applied to relieving the wants of the really necessitous. The east and the south of the British metropolis are overrun with paupers, and the industrious inhabitants are borne down by the burden of rates thereby induced; while in the centre a few individuals, most of whom are non-resident, are wasting charitable funds in riotous living, simply because there are no other legal means of disposing of them. All over London, too, there are conflicting, if not rival, agencies for raising funds and relieving the poor, which have hitherto refused to act in concert or to consult with one another; and the result is that some persons are relieved again and again and live comfortably upon alms, while others, equally deserving, and probably more so, are left altogether without help. In short, the clamorous and mendacious live sumptuously upon duplicated doles; while honest, shamefaced poverty is allowed to starve.

All this shows that, though the public ought not to stint in their giving, they should give with discretion, and take some pains, by themselves or through properly recognised agencies, to see that their donations are usefully employed; and, further, that though a large-hearted, generous flow of charity is desirable and needed—and likely during the approaching winter months to be still more so—it is absolutely necessary that a little more system be adopted, both in contributing and dispensing funds. In a word, our charity and charitable agencies stand sadly in want of methodising. And to introduce some element of method is the object of the minute just issued by Mr. Goschen, which we print in another column. Two things are generally recognised, which, as the President of the Poor-Law Board points out, are wholly distinct—namely, parish relief and charitable aid. The first is a right, the second a bounty—a benevolence. The one deals with a class of persons—the absolutely destitute—who are entitled to demand that they shall not be permitted to starve; the other is—or ought to be—concerned with another class of persons, who, though not destitute, in the legal sense of the word, yet stand in need of partial or temporary assistance. It is desirable that the dispensers of both kinds of aid—the legal and the voluntary—should act in harmony and concert, and each confine themselves to their own proper sphere. The guardians of the poor can only, legally, administer relief to the absolutely destitute, and they must administer that relief in such a way as to secure the application of a test of destitution. They must not give parish funds in supplement of earnings, much less in substitution for wages, for to do so is to dispense charity, and guardians have nothing to do with charity. Such is the law, as Mr. Goschen tells us; and it will be apparent at a glance that the rigid carrying out of the law imposes on parish officials a most difficult and ungracious duty. If they confine themselves within the strict limits of legal action, they are apt to seem harsh, and are almost certain to incur censure; if they be liberal, and strain the law in obedience to a feeling of pity and humanity, they wrong the ratepayers by devoting their funds to purposes for which they were not designed. Who, then, would care to be a guardian of the poor, or have anything to do with the dispensation of legally provided funds, who still nourished sympathetic feelings, or had the milk of human kindness in his heart? On the other hand, the dispensers of charity, properly so-called, if they be honest, earnest, and intelligent, know that they are daily and hourly imposed upon; that in relieving apparent want they are only propagating pauperism and working mischief; that their contributions are either given in unnecessary supplement of the parish dole, or—as is not unfrequently the case—encourage guardians to neglect their legal obligations altogether.

These two agencies—the legal and the voluntary dispensers of relief—acting independently of each other, work mischief; while, if working in harmony and concert, they might—and could—effectually meet and provide for every case of real necessity that occurs. The actually destitute would be relieved through the legal machinery, which they have a right to call into requisition; partial and temporary distress would be met by charity without entailing permanent pauperism or degrading the spirits of recipients. How this most desirable object may be accomplished, to, at least, a very large extent, is pointed out by Mr. Goschen; and as the experiences to which he refers—in the east end of London last year and in Lancashire during the cotton famine—give good reason to hope for success, it is to be wished that the plan he proposes shall have an immediate and efficient trial.

AUTUMN.

LONG ago the last lingering holiday-maker has come back to harness. Everybody, except he be a member of Parliament, is once more on the stones, and buckling to at desk, or bench, or counter. Even the "fashionable world"—people whose business is pleasure—finds it hard work to keep up with the demands of modern society. Legislators are preparing for the new campaign; diplomatists sit knee deep in letters, and write for their bare lives; secretaries have a heavy time of it; boards and committees are making ready for the inquiries that are to distinguish the Session; charitable institutions are being swept and garnished. Reports are in process of composition; balance-sheets are being adjusted, appeals are in process of correction and amendment. The "amusing classes," too, are at their wit's ends for fresh sensations, and some of them are wisely returning to common-sense, and intend to try the effect of a little ordinary intelligence in their entertainments. Three new theatres are a-building; and, if we could only be certain that half a dozen music-halls would be closed as the result of the enterprise, everybody would have reason to rejoice.

With all these symptoms of the London winter season around us, however, we still look back with a pleasant remembrance to the quiet country where, a month ago, we were just finishing our autumn holiday. With what a sense of illimitable leisure we received our letters and newspapers from town; how we dallied with the leading articles and left the law reports for reading over our after-dinner cigar; what a pretence we made of answering letters before going out for that walk which was to be a "rattling constitutional," but always degenerated into a lazy lounging about gates and hedgerows or a wallowing on green grassy hillocks and moss-grown mounds; how the sharp bang of the "distant gun" seemed to pierce the air, and with what a sense of robust achievement we followed the boy who bore our share of the spoil on the great day of the rabbit-shooting! Even when the "yellow fading woods" shed their leaves to whirl and whistle round the great dappled boles, we felt the touch of lingering summer in the air, and would have liked to help the little villagers to cut their bundles of sticks to store for winter fuel; but, alas! we had metaphorically to cut our own sticks. And now Autumn is already but a recollection stirred for a few moments by a picture like that in our Engraving, but soon dissipated by the demands of some impatient messenger who recalls us to the world of work and winter.

FATHER HYACINTHE ON CHRISTIAN UNITY.

At the meeting of the Evangelical Union in New York, on the 4th inst., the Rev. L. W. Bacon, of Williamsburg, said that he was preparing a translation of Father Hyacinthe's sermons, and, having acquainted that gentleman with the fact, he received a reply, to be used as a preface to the work, which he read, as follows:—

I am gratified as well as surprised at the honour which you are disposed to give to the few discourses I have published in Europe. I should have been glad, I acknowledge, if I had been able to bring to America something less unworthy of the sympathies with which I have here been welcomed, and which I shall always reckon among the greatest honours and the purest joys of my life. Such as they are, however, I commit these rough productions to the intelligence of your readers. Frenchman and Catholic as I am, I present them, through your hands, to that great American Republic of which you are a citizen, and to those numerous and flourishing Protestant churches of which you are one of the ministers. I am proud of my France, but I deem it one of its most solid glories to have contributed to the independence of that noble country, which it has never ceased to love, and which it shall one day learn to imitate. How many people for whom liberty is something less than a barren theory or bloody practice! With me the cause of labour has never been confounded with that relation of liberty which rears its houses of prayers next to its houses of commerce, and crowns its noisy and productive week with the sweetness and majesty of its worship. I continue faithful to my Church and faith, and I have protested against the excesses which have dishonoured it, and which seem bent upon its ruin. You may measure the intensity of my love to-day by the bitterness of my lamentation. When He who is in all things our master, our example, armed Himself with a scourge of cords against the profaners of the Temple, His disciples remembered that it was written, "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." I am still faithful to my Church. I am none the less sensible of the interest which must be felt in the bosom of other Churches in what I may say or do within the pale of Catholicism. For that matter, I have never deemed that the Christian communions that have been separated from Rome have been disinherited of the Holy Ghost, and without a part in the infinite work of the preparation for the Kingdom of God. In my relations with some of the most pious and the most learned of their members I have experienced in the very depths of my soul that unutterable blessing of the communion of saints. Whatever may divide us externally in space or in time vanishes like a dream in the presence of that which unites us within—the grace of the same God, the blood of the same Cross, the Host of the same Trinity. Whatever be our prejudices, yet under the eye of God who seeth every hidden thing, who gives His hand which is leading us, we are labouring in common for the upbuilding of that Church of the future which shall be the Church of the past in its purity and its original beauty. In the days of his captivity the word of the Lord came to Ezekiel, and said to him, "Take a stick and write thereon—For Judah and for the children of Israel, his tenants; and take another stick and write thereon—For Joseph; also a stick for Ephraim and for all the house of Israel, his tenants. Then thou shalt join them one to the other, and they shall form but one stick, and they shall be united in thy hand." The Lord hath, then, put in my hand two branches, Rome and the children of others. I have pressed them together to my heart, and under the outpouring of my tears and my prayers I have so joined them that they shall be henceforth but one tree. Men have dared to scorn my efforts, seemingly so, and they ask of me, as they have asked of the seer of olden times, "Will you not tell us then what you would do?" And I look upon that tree that seems still torn and mutilated, and already I behold the brilliant flower and the savoury fruit, one God, one faith, one baptism, and there shall be one fold and one Shepherd.—Br. HYACINTHE.—Highland Falls, All Saints' Day, 1869.

MINERS' WAGES.—The Amalgamated Miners' Association of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales have sent the following circular to their employers:—"Having respectfully requested you to give us an advance of wages on Sept. 20 last, and not meeting then with a satisfactory reply, notice is hereby given that we demand an advance of wages on or before Dec. 13 next equal to the amount that we were last reduced. If such advance be not given to us we shall feel in duty bound to use every lawful means in our power to secure the same. We are, on behalf of the miners in your employ, &c." The reduction referred to amounted to from 10 to 15 per cent. The number of men who are likely to be affected by the circular is about 20,000.

THE LATE MR. PEABODY.—The sailing of her Majesty's ship *Monarch* from Portsmouth for the United States, with the remains of the late distinguished philanthropist on board, has been deferred, by orders from the Admiralty, until a day yet to be fixed upon, according to circumstances, between the 2nd and 6th proximo. This change in the date of sailing has been made to enable the United States ships of war which have been ordered to accompany the *Monarch* across the Atlantic to start with her at the commencement of the voyage from Spithead, and this they would have been unable to do had the original day fixed upon for the *Monarch's* departure been adhered to. The United States screw-frigate *Plymouth*, which is one of the vessels ordered to accompany the *Monarch*, is now on her way to Spithead from the Mediterranean, but is not expected to arrive earlier than the 1st proximo. She will afterwards have to fill up with coal; and it is just possible that some parts of her machinery may require a little readjustment before she will be ready for the voyage. The screw-corvette *Kenosha* is another of the vessels appointed to accompany the *Monarch*, but she will most probably arrive at Spithead some time in advance of the *Plymouth*. The route taken by the *Monarch* and her convoy will be a southern one; and they will call at Madeira or Fayal to enable the ships to fill up their bunkers with coal for the remainder of the voyage to the American coast. The preparations on board the *Monarch* went but the finishing touches to render them complete. Captain Commerell's apartment on the aftermost part of the ship's main-deck, in which will be deposited the case containing the coffin and remains of the late Mr. Peabody during the voyage between Spithead and the United States, has been inclosed and properly draped. The *Monarch* herself has been placed in full naval mourning, everything projecting above her upper decks—turrets, funnel, hurricane-deck, lower masts—and bowsprit, yards, and blocks aloft, &c., being painted a "French grey." A ribbon of the same colour has also been painted round the outer sides of the bulwarks. On Tuesday the *Monarch* was berthed alongside the railway-jetty of the dockyard at Portsmouth, where she will receive the body on board on the day fixed upon for its embarkation. The train that will convey the friends of the late Mr. Peabody and his remains from London to Portsmouth will be run through the railway companies' joint station at the Portsmouth terminus and over the Admiralty junction-line of rails into the dockyard and on to the jetty, alongside which the *Monarch* is lying. Mr. Peabody Russell, the eldest male representative of the late Mr. George Peabody's family, has arrived in England, to take charge of the remains of the late philanthropist.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

There has within the last few days been much excitement in political circles in Paris on the subject of a change of Ministry. M. Emile Ollivier was believed to have been commissioned by the Emperor to form a Cabinet, but the negotiations with that object broke down. The latest telegrams to hand state that the change of Ministry appears to be only deferred till after the meeting of the Chambers. M. Ollivier had another interview with the Emperor on Tuesday, when, according to the *Constitutionnel*, he convinced his Majesty that it was better that he should meet the Chamber as plain deputy, and not as Minister.

The supplementary elections in Paris closed on Monday, when the results were—M. Rochefort, elected by 17,978 votes; M. Crémieux, elected by 20,784 votes; M. Arago, elected by 18,831 votes. In the fourth circumscription the votes stood thus:—M. Glais-Bizoin, 11,811; Allou, 7552; Brisson, 6073; Arthur Picard, 468. A second ballot will be necessary in this circumscription; but as MM. Allou and Brisson have retired in favour of M. Glais-Bizoin, the latter's election is certain. M. Barbeau, Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Leroux, Minister of Commerce, have been re-elected to the Chamber.

M. Leroux has addressed to the Emperor a report, dated the 10th inst., treating of the results of commercial reform. M. Leroux divides this reform into two sections of tariffs fixed by the treaties of commerce. The first section, comprising tariffs to which no serious exception is taken, will be framed immediately into a bill and laid before the Legislative Body at the beginning of the next Session. The second section, says M. Leroux, including those tariffs which have led to serious complaints, will be shaped into a separate customs bill, but not until after the inquiry to which his Majesty has resolved to submit the complaints from manufacturing classes. This inquiry will show the industrial and commercial results of the treaty of 1860, and will principally turn upon the position of the trade connected with metals and its branches, the manufactures of cotton, linen, woollen, and mixed tissues, chemical products, and other branches of industry of secondary importance. Lastly, an investigation will be prosecuted into the working of the temporary free admission, especially of foreign cotton goods intended for re-exportation, after having undergone the process of dyeing and printing in France. The report proposes to convoke a superior council of commerce, consisting of three Senators, three members of the Legislative Body, an equal number of Councillors of State, and nine leading men from the agricultural, commercial, and industrial classes. Annexed to the report are two Imperial decrees ordering the establishment of a Superior Council of Commerce, as proposed by M. Leroux. The Chambers of Commerce of Marseilles and Lyons have passed resolutions in favour of free trade, but calling for a Parliamentary inquiry into the whole question of the commercial arrangements of the country.

A letter from Mgr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, to M. Louis Veillot, of the *Univers*, has been published. Mgr. Dupanloup severely blames M. Veillot for his conduct in religious controversies, and accuses him of disturbing the minds of the faithful.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has now so far recovered from his illness that he was able to leave San Rossore on Tuesday for Florence. He reached that city in the evening, and was received with a good deal of enthusiasm on his way from the railway station to the Pitti Palace.

Owing to the election of Signor Lanza as President of the Italian Chamber, and of Signor Pisanelli as Vice-President—both being members of the Left party, now in opposition—General Menabrea has placed the resignation of the Cabinet in the hands of King Victor Emmanuel. General Menabrea went to San Rossore for this purpose last Saturday, and, after his return to Florence in the evening, a Ministerial Council was held. It was expected that Signor Lanza would be intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry; but nothing definite has yet transpired. Signor Lanza assumed the Presidency of the Chamber on Tuesday, when he made an earnest appeal to the patriotism of the deputies to promote concord and assiduity in the dispatch of public business, in order to restore the finances and avert the danger of the country failing to meet its engagements.

In various towns of Italy it is proposed to hold a popular demonstration on Dec. 8 next, the opening day of the Ecumenical Council.

SPAIN.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Cortes the Minister for the Colonies read the draught of the new Constitution for Porto Rico. By its provisions it is forbidden to discuss any proposition for the separation of the island from the mother country; restrictions are placed on slavery, private correspondence is declared inviolable, and entire freedom of worship is proclaimed. It also grants the right of voting to all who can read and write, with the exception of the slaves. The Governor of the island is empowered, in conjunction with the authorities, to suspend, in certain cases, the constitutional guarantees. The slaves are not to enjoy public rights, but may obtain them through emancipation. Slavery will form the object of a future constitutional amendment.

A telegram from Madrid announces the death of General Dulce, and states that General Prim still clings to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, notwithstanding the declaration of the London *Times*, on authority, that neither the Duke, nor his mother, nor his stepfather (the Marquis Rapallo) would consent to accept the Crown, if offered.

GERMANY.

A semi-official denial is given to a report which has appeared in several German newspapers to the effect that negotiations were on foot between the Prussian Government and the Government of the Netherlands for the cession of the Banda Isles (in the Molucca Archipelago) to the North German Confederation.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that a number of German, Bohemian, and Hungarian Bishops have written to Pius IX., expressing their hope that the Ecumenical Council may not be called upon to draw up a resolution upon the infallibility of the Pope, or discuss upon ecclesiastical matters in the sense of the "Syllabus." It is thought advisable in Rome to deny that these letters have arrived there, but the *Augsburg Gazette* says that they have had some effect upon the Pope. The powerful party which hoped to carry through the new dogmas without discussion now sees that it must abandon that hope, and the sittings of the Council are likely to be prolonged far beyond the time desired by the partisans of Pontifical infallibility.

PRUSSIA.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Diet, the motion of Herren Miguel and Laskar, proposing to render the Bund competent to deal with the whole civil law of the North German States, was brought forward for preliminary discussion. The motion was opposed by the Minister of Justice, on the ground that it was not desirable that the Representative Assembly of any one State of the Confederacy should meddle in this way with Federal legislation. On a division, however, the motion was adopted by 218 votes against 116.

AUSTRIA.

The Imperial troops had what appears to have been a serious encounter with the Dalmatian insurgents at the close of last week. The troops are said to have lost about thirty men killed and wounded, including one officer of the staff and several superior officers. A telegram, dated Rifano, Nov. 23, says:—"No insurgents having been seen since they were driven back into the hills, the troops have left their bivouacs and gone into cantonments on the seacoast."

EGYPT.

The opening of the Suez Canal from sea to sea has been accomplished with complete success. The Imperial yacht *Aigle* reached

Suez at about noon on Saturday, and at once cast anchor in the Red Sea. All the vessels which were present at the inauguration have now returned to Port Said. Eight came direct from Suez, without stopping at Ismailia, having performed the voyage partly during the night.

The Empress Eugénie has again passed through the canal, and on Tuesday night was at Port Said. She traversed the entire distance from Suez in fifteen hours.

TURKEY.

An insurrection against the Turkish Government, produced ostensibly by similar causes to those which gave rise to the Dalmatian outbreak, has taken place among the Arabs of Mesopotamia. Turkey is now reorganising her army on the European model, and the Arabs refuse to submit to the conscription which has been ordered in the Mohammedan districts that have been hitherto exempted from compulsory military service. Some slight disturbances were caused by this order in Albania and Anatolia a few months ago; but the Arab insurrection seems to be a much more serious matter, judging by the strength of the troops which have been sent to subdue it. According to the latest accounts, the Arabs have not only beaten and driven away the recruiting sergeants, but have addressed a formal declaration to the Governor of Bagdad informing him that they are determined entirely to liberate themselves from the Turkish rule. Several battles have taken place between the troops and the insurgents; but the latter still hold their ground, and are, it is said, threatening Bagdad.

CANADA.

The Red River insurgents in the Winnipeg Territory, 600 strong, have seized Fort Garry. Governor McDougal is pursuing a conciliatory policy. A number of Irishmen are reported to have joined the insurgents.

CUBA.

Advices from Cuba state that the insurgents are destroying the plantations in the neighbourhood of Trinidad and Cienfuegos.

THREE PUBLICANS AT BOLTON have been fined £20 apiece, and a fourth £5, for allowing betting to be carried on in their houses. A feature in one of the cases was that the police constables employed to make bets with a view to the prosecution had to confess that, when questioned by the publicans as to their occupation, they told deliberate lies in order to induce him to make the bets. The magistrates strongly condemned this mode of getting up a case.

MR. HENRY GREEN, M.A., whose knowledge of the Emblem Writers few, if any, men can match, has in the press a work called "Shakespeare and the Emblem Writers," which, either as a general gift-book or a book for scholars, is likely to take the lead of all works of the class. It will be superbly illustrated, and, a greater attraction still, it will show how intimate Shakespeare himself must have been with both emblems and writers, and how his expression may have been influenced by such intimacy.

TERRIBLE SCENE ON BOARD A COOLIE-SHIP.—A despatch from San Francisco, dated Nov. 9, states that the Tahiti Cotton Company, about six months ago, sent the barque Margaret Cander, Captain Blackett, to the Gilbert Islands for a cargo of coolies. The captain succeeded in securing about 300, and during the return voyage they mutinied, and killed the captain and two officers, horribly mutilating their bodies. The mate escaped to the hold of the vessel. There he placed a keg of powder under the main hatch, and, having arranged a fuse, called the coolies, when the savages crowded around the hatchway. The fuse was then fired, killing nearly all on board. The rest jumped overboard or fell victims to the mate and remaining men. The vessel was brought safely to Tahiti.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. E. S. Gordon was, on Monday, declared duly elected for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, the returning officer taking occasion to commend the good feeling which had prevailed throughout the contest.—Mr. Bernal Osborne has again been unsuccessful in his endeavour to enter the present House of Commons. At the close of the poll at Waterford, last Saturday, he was sixteen behind Sir H. W. Burron, who represented the City in several preceding Parliaments. Sir Henry is seventy-four years of age. Mr. Osborne is sixteen years the junior of the hon. Baronet.—At the nomination of candidates for the representation of Tipperary, on Monday, Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., and the convict O'Donovan Rossa, were respectively proposed and seconded. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of the latter. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Heron.

THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE MEETINGS.—At the last meeting of the vestry of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields the clerk read a letter from the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department stating that the Government could not interfere with the processions and meetings held in Trafalgar-square, as they were not illegal in themselves. The Rev. W. H. Humphrey, the Vicar, said that the afternoon services at the church had to be stopped in consequence of the late Fenian gathering in Trafalgar-square, as there was so much noise arising from the shouting of the people and the playing of the bands of music. After some discussion it was resolved that if in future there was any attempt to hold meetings, especially objectionable, in Trafalgar-square on Sunday the attention of Parliament should be called to the matter.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE CHINA CLIPPER SPINDRIFT.—On Monday Intelligence was received in Liverpool to the effect that the famous China tea clipper Spindrift, which made such a splendid run home from Foo-Chow-Foo last year, had become a total wreck on the rocks near Dungeness. The Spindrift left the Thames for Shanghai with a valuable cargo of fine goods, &c., a few days since, and encountered very severe weather in the Channel, and was driven ashore near Dungeness on Sunday morning, where she at present remains in such a position as to give no hopes whatever of her being got off. The sea was making a complete breach over her; in fact, she was full of water, and her cargo was reported to be washing out of her, as several cases and packages of fine manufactured goods had been washed ashore, together with a quantity of wreck. No lives are stated to have been lost. The Spindrift was a 899 ton clipper, built in Glasgow in 1857, and was owned by Messrs. Findlay and Co., of London.

IMPROVED CATTLE-TRUCKS.—Another argument in favour of the growing demand for improved trucks for carrying cattle by rail will be found in the following narrative:—About half-past eleven o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst. about fifty Welsh beasts were placed in trucks at a station in Carnarvonshire for conveyance to a market town in Berks. The consignment was made aware that the animals would reach their destination the morning after their departure from Wales. To his intense astonishment, however, it was between six and seven o'clock on the evening of Monday before the market town was reached. Thus for a period of fifty-five hours were these poor animals packed together in trucks, with only one hundredweight of hay, and not a drop of water, served out to them by the company's servants on the way. As a matter of course, the beasts were much deteriorated in value; and also, as a matter of course, the owner claims compensation at the hands of the railway company. When such instances of positive ill-treatment are brought to light, no wonder that many humane persons unite in the demand, so nobly initiated by Miss Burdett Coutts, for an improvement in railway cattle-trucks, so that animals can be fed and watered on their journey.—*Chamber of Agriculture Journal.*

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE DOCKYARD MEN.—Mr. Childers has written an account of the number of dockyard men discharged since the present Government came into office. The first Lord of the Admiralty was asked to do this by the hon. member for Bristol, Mr. Morley, who informed him that he had met with so many evidently erroneous statements on the subject that he was anxious to be in possession of the real facts of the case, as well of the reasons which had actuated the Government. Mr. Childers replies that, as for facts, they are at Mr. Morley's service, but he reserves argument till the meeting of Parliament. It appears that the number of dockyard men now employed is 14,613, or 1361 less than when the present Government took office in December, 1868. During that period of eleven months, 617 established men have been pensioned at an average rate of about 9s. a week, 666 have been aided to emigrate, and 187 have received gratuities on discharge. The total number assisted in these ways, 1470, exceeds by 169 the extent of the reduction during the same period, most of the "emigrants" having been discharged during the previous year. The discharges would have been greater had not the present Government commenced the building of three new turret-ships, although it had been decided by their predecessors to build no new ships during the present year. This change of policy was challenged in the House of Commons, and on March 8, 1869, a reduction of £20,000 in the vote for wages was proposed. The motion was resisted, and defeated by 122 to 46. Mr. Childers adds:—In 1864 the Committee of the House of Commons on Dockyard Extensions recommended that prospectively Deptford, Woolwich, and Pembroke should be closed. The resolutions as to Deptford and Woolwich were carried unanimously, the following members being present:—Mr. Berkeley, Sir Francis Baring, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Corry, Sir James Elphinstone, Sir Morton Peto, Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Laird, Mr. Hennessy, Captain Talbot, Sir John Hay, and Lord Clarence Paget (chairman). The resolution as to Pembroke was carried by nine to four, the votes being Mr. Berkeley, Sir Francis Baring, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Corry. The late Government carried out this resolution as to Deptford, the order to close which on March 31 last was given in 1868. The present Government have carried out this resolution as to Woolwich, but they have not adopted the recommendation of the Committee to close Pembroke also.

THE LATE FETES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

THE reception of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary in the Turkish capital has been in every respect worthy of the exalted host and the illustrious guest. The Emperor arrived in the Bosphorus at noon on Thursday, the 28th ult. Nothing could exceed the excellence of the arrangements made by the directors of the Austrian Lloyd's, who placed five of their steamers at the disposal, not only of their own colony, but of all who "desired to honour them with their presence" in greeting the Kaiser on his entrance into Turkish waters. At ten o'clock in the morning the fleet of steamers that had proceeded up the Black Sea encountered the Sultanieh, with his Majesty and the Grand Vizier on board, about twelve miles from the mouth of the strait. The vessels immediately dressed flag, and the whole flotilla at once formed into double line, through which the Imperial yacht passed amidst enthusiastic shouts of "Lebe hoch der Kaiser!" the Emperor appearing on the quarter-deck, and acknowledging again and again the hearty welcome with which he was received. As soon as the yacht neared Defterdar-Bournon the frigates dressed flags, manned yards, and fired Royal salutes, which were repeated by the shore batteries until his Majesty reached Dalma-Baghtché, when the Sultanieh dropped anchor opposite to the Sultan's palace. Without a moment's delay the Padishah proceeded on board, and the two Sovereigns were soon seen greeting each other with the greatest cordiality at the gangway. Their Majesties in a few minutes entered the state caïque, accompanied by the Grand Vizier—Omar Pacha, Baron Prokesch-Osten (Austrian Ambassador to the Porte), and the Emperor's suite following in other caiques—and at the Scala were met by the Turkish Ministers, high functionaries of State, and members of the Austrian Embassy; the Sultan's body-guard lining the passage to the palace, and the Sultan's own band playing the national Austrian hymn. The usual presentations were subsequently made, and shortly after the Sultan had taken leave of the Emperor the latter visited Abdul Aziz in his own apartments.

On Saturday, Oct. 30, the Emperor received the diplomatic corps, and afterwards, accompanied by the Sultan, embarked on board the Pertev-Piale for Beicos, where a review of the troops had been commanded in his honour. The weather was delightful, the heat of the sun being tempered by a cool breeze from the Black Sea; but, although vast crowds of people were present, the number did not by any means come up to that which welcomed the Empress Eugénie on Oct. 16. The feminine element was also to a great extent wanting, and the picturesqueness of the scene was thereby considerably diminished. The Austrian and Hungarian costumes of the Emperor's suite, however, gave some additional brilliancy to the ensemble, and, as the Sultan and his guest entered the plain of Unkar-Isklessey on horseback, followed by a gorgeously-clad staff, a military display was presented that even the Champ de Mars could scarcely rival. The march past and drilling of the troops, 25,000 in number, was in exactly the same order as on Oct. 16, but the illuminations at night were much more effective than on the previous occasion, as the absence of moonlight permitted the fireworks to be seen to greater advantage. After the review the Sultan and the Emperor dined together at the kiosk of Unkar-Isklessey, returning at night to the palace of Dalma-Baghtché. Great preparations had been made during the week to give his Majesty a magnificent reception upon his entering Pera on Sunday. The triumphal arch used on the Empress's visit was, however, made to do double duty, by slightly altering the design, changing the flags, and substituting the Austro-Hungarian arms on the top for those of France. There was certainly a considerable improvement in the general effect, while the entire Grand Rue, from the Taksim to the Galata-Serai, was festooned at each side with flowers pendent from the standards, bearing many coloured flags placed at intervals, and decorated alternately with the double-headed eagle and the crescent and the star. The street itself was strewn with fresh-gathered leaves of trees; the windows of the houses on both sides were hung with pieces of rich tapestry, and filled along the entire route with the élite of Pera, dressed in their most bewitching of toilettes. At 10:30 a.m. his Majesty, preceded by a detachment of Salah-Shouran (the Sultan's body-guard), arrived at the arch in an open carriage, drawn by six horses, and accompanied by Prince Hohenlohe, Count de Beust, and Count de Bellegarde. There was a slight cry of "Vive l'Empereur" as Salih Bey advanced to the carriage; but, with that exception, there was little enthusiasm manifested by the people. The address, presented in a handsome velvet cover embroidered with gold, expressed the satisfaction of the citizens at the visit of his Majesty, and their grateful remembrance of the brilliant reception given to the Sultan when passing through Vienna in 1867. After a few complimentary words to the chief of the municipality, the Emperor proceeded slowly through the dense crowd to the Church of St. Marie, where he was received by Monsignor Ploem, the Catholic Archbishop, and a numerous body of clergy. On both sides of the entrance were ranged a file of Croats in their handsome national costume, and as his Majesty approached the principal door of the church, preceded by Baron Prokesch-Osten (Austrian Ambassador to the Porte), Kiamil Bey (Grand Master of the Ceremonies), and Ali Roza Bey (introducer of Ambassadors), a long line of young girls dressed in white strewn flowers in his path. Inside, the church was lit up by myriads of wax tapers tastefully placed between the Austro-Hungarian flags that adorned the walls; and as the Emperor took his seat on the throne prepared for him, and the Archbishop with his clergy approached the altar, the scene was both solemn and magnificent. After mass, the "Domine salvum fac Imperatorem" having been chanted, his Majesty proceeded on foot to the palace of the Austrian Embassy close by, in the Rue Tom-Tom, where deputations from the Catholic clergy, Italian, Swiss, Austrian, and Hungarian colonies were received. At two p.m. the Emperor visited the Austrian schools directed by Dr. Dethier; and thence, passing under two triumphal arches erected near the Embassy, proceeded to the military hospital of Haider Pacha, where he was received by the Seraskier, Izet Pacha, President of the Council of War, and Maro Pacha, chief physician to the Sultan. In the evening a grand official and diplomatic dinner was given by the Sultan at the palace of Dalma-Baghtché. At about half-past eight p.m. the Emperor, in plain evening dress, visited the opera. A national torch-light procession—*fakelzug*—accompanied his Majesty from Dalma-Baghtché to the Taksim; but the crowd at that point was so dense that the torch-bearers with their band were unable to follow the carriage, and did not reach the theatre until upwards of half an hour after the Kaiser's arrival. Then, however, the Croats endeavoured to take possession of the doors and effect an entrance in order to give vent to their exuberant loyalty; but the Turkish troops, mistaking their object, sought to keep them back, and a collision would probably have ensued were it not that Tahir Bey, chief of the police, at once communicated with the Emperor, who immediately left the house in the middle of the second act of the opera, and returned unrecognised to Dalma-Baghtché.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

Among the other Imperial and Royal personages who have recently visited Constantinople was the Prince of Prussia. His Royal Highness was received by the Sultan with much ceremonial respect; but the displays were of a rather less grand character than those in honour of the Empress Eugénie and the Kaiser. This, of course, was according to etiquette, an heir-apparent being of less importance than crowned heads. A grand review, however, was held, of which we this week publish an Illustration. The exhibition, having been much the same as that in honour of the Emperor, need not be re-described.

THE EDINBURGH FACULTY OF ADVOCATES have appointed a committee to report "in regard to the vacancy on the Bench caused by the death of Lord Manor, and in particular as to how the non-appointment of a Judge in his stead would affect the state of business in the Outer House."

M. ROCHEFORT IN THE TRIBUNE.

THE election-meetings in Paris, as well as the elections themselves, are now over, and M. Henri Rochefort is a member of the Corps Législatif. On his first appearance in the character of a candidate it was thought that M. Rochefort, however bitter with his pen, was deficient in oratorical power. He soon, however, showed that he had made considerable progress in the art of thinking on his legs. The story against him that he learned one short speech by heart and let it off at several meetings will not serve any longer; but whether he will be able to hold his own in the Chamber is another matter. During the late contest he made a speech of considerable length in the Rue Doudeauville, and replied readily enough to interruptions from the audience and the Commissary of Police. He did not mean to come to this meeting, and sent word that he was ill. It was, however, moved that a deputation should be sent to beg him to come; and, in spite of an objection that it was undignified in the sovereign people to show such anxiety about any particular candidate, the motion was carried. During the absence of the deputation several orators mounted the tribune, just to occupy the time; and one, who must have been of Hibernian descent, raised a shout of laughter by a pathetic description of an ill-paid operative going home tired in the evening to his wife and "orphans." As late as half-past ten M. Rochefort was brought in by the deputation, and his appearance was the signal for frantic applause. He proceeded to say:—

Citizens, I wish to reply to a very serious question which has been put to me. The three candidates who refuse to take the oath have all my sympathies. Felix Pyat is absolutely faultless. Barbès is a hero. He was a rich man, and he spent all his substance on the poor. He is now ready to sacrifice his life for France. Ledru Rollin's name is a grand one, dear to democracy. I have been asked whether, if returned to the Corps Législatif, I will refuse to take the oath when I get there.

The Commissary of Police said he would not suffer any discussion of this question.

M. Rochefort—I am not discussing the oath, for I have taken it; I am speaking of those who will not take the oath. (Cries of "Go on.") I wish to say that I should be happy to act with the three candidates who have my sympathies, but on one condition, namely, that if they are elected, and the Government refuses to let them take their seats, they will force the doors of the Chamber. Let them take that resolution, and I will refuse the oath and be with them. (Bravo!) But if they submit to be excluded, I will not go with them. I will not support them if they merely mean to represent the past. I look to the future. I am not a fool, and will not attempt to make a revolution by myself. In the other event—that of my taking the oath and my seat—I will refuse to pay taxes, and will recommend all the electors of the first circumscription to do the same. As I am not a Catholic, I will not pay for the worship of other people. As I believe that all citizens are able and willing to defend the country if attacked, I do not see the necessity for a standing army of 600,000 men, whose chassepots are chiefly used to massacre the people.

The Commissary of Police said he could not suffer such a slander on the army.

I have said I would refuse to pay taxes. I would with my own hands put my furniture in the street, and I am sure that nobody would buy it from the Government officers. As we have not physical force enough to fight with the Emperor's army, our only means is passive resistance by not paying taxes. But this will be effectual. The Emperor wants money badly enough, and when he does not get it you will see he will give way. If, however, the course of events should suggest other means, you may be sure I shall be always ready to take them.

The Commissary objected that this was an appeal to insurrection, and threatened to dissolve the meeting.

A Voice: Will you vote against the Budget?—Certainly.

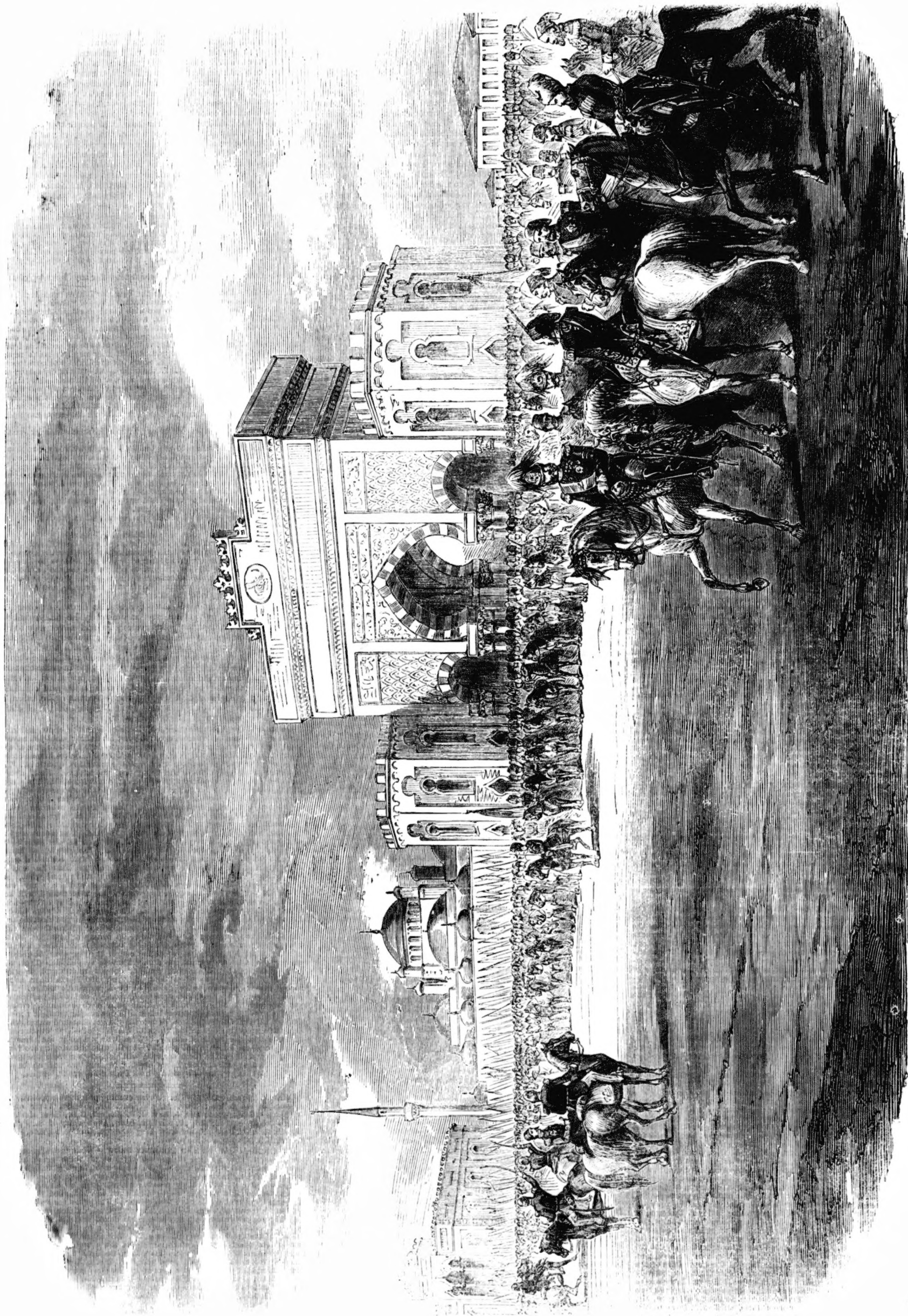
Will you accept your salary as a deputy?—Yes. I shall accept it on principle; for if to-morrow a working man were to be elected a deputy he must leave his work, and could not live without compensation for his loss of time. I will take this opportunity to confess to you that, although I have made 200,000f. by the *Lanterne*, not a sou of the money is left. I have always done as much good as I could with my means, and shall continue to do so with my salary as a deputy.

M. Rochefort then strenuously denied that he was or ever had been an Orleansist, or that directly or indirectly he had even been in relation with the Orleans Princes. He had never seen them, except by accident, at the funeral of their mother in England. Having now given all the explanations he could think of, and being very tired, he would ask leave to go home; which he accordingly did. We have given this passage at length in order that our readers may know the man and the ideas that are about to make their appearance in the Chamber. As a companion and contrasting picture, we add that M. Sarcy, the dramatic critic, offers in the *Gaulois* the following as a fair typical report of the electoral meetings attended by M. Rochefort:—

Omnia serviliter pro dominatione.—M. Budaille is in the chair, and rings his bell. Now then, candidate, up with you; let us hear what you have to say. But I am tired and ill, and cannot speak to-day. Tut-tut, has a valet a right to be ill when his master, the sovereign people, gives him an order; no more nonsense, get into the tribune and answer my questions. The candidate is pushed forward and hoisted into the tribune. Now, citizen, you have sent in your oath in writing.—Yes; but with the firm intention of not keeping it. So far so good; will you take the oath again after you are elected?—That shall be just as you like; as I do not mean to be bound by the oath it is quite the same to me whether I take it once or half a dozen times. Good again. Do you now promise that on all great occasions you will never vote without first consulting your constituents?—This I promise, not only on great, but on little occasions. You are aware that while electing you the sovereign people distrust you all the same?—Oh, perfectly! I feel honoured by this suspicion. The people has learned by experience that traitors are not rare, and that because a candidate violates his oath it by no means follows that he can be relied upon to keep his promise. I fully understand that, and I now swear that I will violate my promise and keep my oath. What do you say?—I beg pardon; what I mean is that I will keep my oath and break my promise. Ah! no; that's not it either—never mind, I will swear whatever you wish. The people will always have its eye upon you. What is your opinion about war?—If you elect me there shall be no more war; I will undertake to abolish war within three months. That is rather a long respite.—Well, then, let us say a fortnight. Let us hear what you think of pauperism.—My opinion is that there should be none; it is my intention that before the end of the year every Frenchman shall have a clear income of £20. That is very little.—True, then we will say £40. When once elected, do you understand that you are to keep your seat as long as you like?—Oh dear no; I shall be always ready to be dismissed at a moment's notice. Now, we have been told that you are very sumptuous, and that particularly you are very fond of truffles?—That is a mere calumny, citizens. Your informants mistake potatoes black with disease for truffles; the true democratic truffle is the potato. Where did you get that gold watch, which looks like a mockery of the sufferings of the people?—This watch marks no hours but the hours of liberty. What will you do if the Chambers should resist the orders of the people?—I will turn out with a revolver in one hand and a sword in the other, and will deliver you from the tyrant, even if I stand alone (Unanimous cries, "No, no! we will all be with you"). That is just the sentiment which I wished to evoke. Finis.

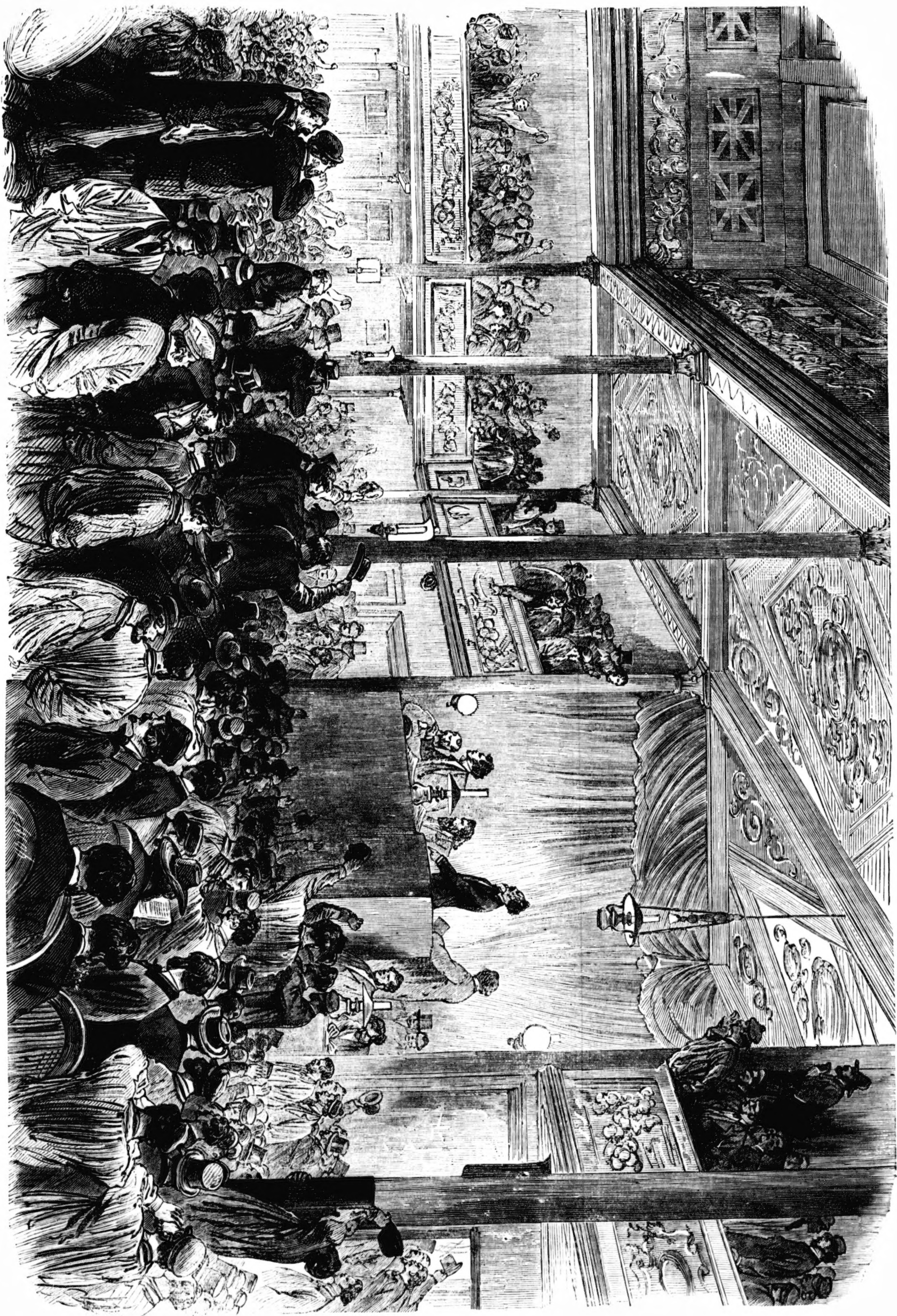
CHAPEL ROYAL, SAVOY.—The Sunday evening preachers appointed for Advent are as follow:—Nov. 28, the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Vicar of St. Barnabas's, Kensington; Dec. 5, Rev. G. F. Maclear, B.D., Head Master of King's College School; Dec. 12, Rev. Dr. Irons, Prebendary of St. Paul's; Dec. 19, Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College. On Dec. 26, Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy.

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.—With the approach of the period for the holding of the twenty-first of these great annual meetings on which Birmingham has abundant reason to congratulate itself, it is gratifying to know that the arrangements are progressing with the prospect of a most satisfactory result. As compared with former years, the entries are far above the average, and we are informed that a considerable number of cattle have been refused. The prizes for sheep having been much increased, a grand display is anticipated, particularly from the local Shropshire breeders, whilst there is no doubt that the exhibition of pigs will maintain its character as one of the first in the kingdom. The raising of the fees on poultry has slightly diminished the numbers; but 2500 pens of nearly every known variety of fowls and pigeons will certainly be as many as most visitors will care to inspect. The root and corn show forms a most useful and interesting feature, and will be far better than anticipated in the earlier part of the season. As regards the space appropriated to implements and miscellaneous articles, we understand that the applications for its allotment have been unprecedentedly numerous—so much so, indeed, that in nearly all cases they have had to be curtailed. Concerning the probable attendance, we have to state that the facilities afforded by the railways for the conveyance of visitors from other parts of the kingdom, by special and other trains, will be much increased by the recent opening of branch lines, and by the liberality of the concessions made by the various companies in this respect, the excursion-trains being most numerous and at particularly low fares—the districts from which these run comprising the whole of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Wales, Salop, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Cambridge, Cheshire, Hereford, Gloucester, Worcester, &c.



REVIEW OF OTTOMAN TROOPS AT CONSTANTINOPLE IN PRESENCE OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

AN ELECTION MEETING AT PARIS: M. ROCHFORD IN THE TRIBUNE.



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THE NEW DOCTRINE OF PERSECUTION.

If Somebody goes and cuts off Everybody else's head, then Somebody is monarch of all he surveys. It is a delicious proposition; but who can fail to be struck with its exceeding infatigability? Yet it seems to us that this is just what the new doctrine of persecution comes to.

The new doctrine of persecution may not have reached some of our more benighted readers. It used to be said that the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church, and that the most effectual way to confer upon a new truth a thousand extra chances and root it inextricably in the human heart was to persecute it. This fantastic notion was usually supposed to be connected with another, which even at this day can reckon upon a few belated adherents—the notion that there is a God who judgeth righteously, and that this Stupendous Being, who holds all hearts and all events in the hollow of his Almighty hands, and who alone of all beings in the universe, knows the ultimate truth, has a leaning in favour of that truth, and has so arranged the world that the Truth has, on the whole, a good chance. The pertinacity with which poor human nature clings to this quaint old notion is something quite humorous; we mean, in the light of the later view of the subject. This view—not new in a journalist's sense, and not unfamiliar to students of recent philosophy—is, that if you will only persecute enough you may put down anything. It is thus stated in a contemporary:—

"No number of men can keep out an idea if it has acceptable truth on its side, unless, indeed, they have command of the Government, and can dispose of all the resources of persecution. It is indubitably a most successful way of stopping the propagation of opinions to burn the authors and the books they have written in favour of them. If Professor Jowett and Dr. Temple had paid for their audacity as Servetus did, it is quite certain that their pernicious views would have received a decided check. But even the Holy Inquisition is forced to admit that those happy days are over."

This new view has been floating about in the air for a good while, and, barren as it is, it is well worth looking at. One of the ways of exhibiting it in its lowest terms we have given in the first sentence of this article. Another way would be this:—"Put your trust in God, my boys, and keep your powder dry," is a blundering piece of advice; it ought to read:—"Put your trust in powder, my boys, and leave God out of the question." Splendid counsel, this, if big guns did not sometimes miss fire, or fall short, or burst, or get spiked, or get turned upon those who point them. But, unfortunately for the new-fangled inversion of the good old counsel, this is a world in which things happen, and "the best-laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley." In other words, however dry we keep our powder, the Other Element in the question obstinately insists upon remaining.

Referring back to the last sentence of the quotation from our contemporary, we may ask, how is it that "those happy days are over"? the days, namely, in which factions "have command of Governments and can dispose of all the resources of persecution"? Can it be because Governments as Governments have been indisposed to listen to factions or to employ "all the resources of persecution"? We do not wish to be cynical, but still we nourish at our inmost bosom a little respect for history and fact; and we cannot go quite that length. Then what on earth can it be? Here we are past the middle of this century, and it is undeniable that "powder" has been used on all sides. Titus destroyed Jerusalem; Theodosius shut up the pagan temples; Marcus Aurelius persecuted the Christians; Charlemagne and Olaf persecuted the pagans and baptised at the sword's point at the rate of thousands a day. Nevertheless, cultivated humanity has somehow arrived at a conviction which you cannot tear out of its heart without stopping that heart's pulsations—viz., that though "powder" can do a great deal, the side that puts its trust in God has long odds in its favour. It is a surprising circumstance, not yet accounted for by any of the laws of molecular motion. The secret of it must lie somewhere in the protoplasm of things. But really, on the whole, had we not better give up the conundrum, and stick to powder, pure and simple? We should then, at least, experience the joy of a free fight all round creation, with the Everlasting Nobody to guard the stakes, and Mephistopheles for "judicious bottle-holder"—on both sides? There would be something in the *gaudia certaminis*; and, as the old scholastic philosophers used to say, "something is certainly more than nothing." That's a comfort, at all events.

The new doctrine of persecution, as stated in the first sentence, is not only infertile: it has rather an abortive look

about it. There was once a boy who got out of doing a sum in mental arithmetic rather ingeniously. "Forty pounds of beef," said the questioner, "at fourpence a pound?" "Ah! but you know," said the boy, "you can't get beef at fourpence a pound." It is certainly an obstacle. If Somebody was to go and cut Everybody's head off, Somebody would be monarch of all he surveyed. He would so; but, you know, you can't get anybody to go and cut off everybody else's head. There is probably—we make the suggestion with diffidence—but there is probably some provision in nature against any such result. This is unfortunate, for it stands in the way of our bringing the new doctrine of persecution to a practical issue. But then, as the American critic observed, upon reading "Maud," "What's the use of screaming at the calm facts of the universe?" And, again, as the Duke of Wellington said to a minatory deputation, "Gentlemen, you have all got your heads on your shoulders: think it over, and keep them there."

THE HOLBORN VIADUCT SUBWAYS.

It is, perhaps, with a desire to confirm the report of the engineers of the Farringdon-street Bridge, and allay the mistrust occasioned by the flaws in the granite columns, that the Improvement Committee of the Corporation has invited during certain hours of this week a private inspection of the works which underlie the new roadway. The challenge was not taken up on Monday with much vigour. Although the rain and mud above-ground rendered a subterranean journey unusually attractive, there were but few witnesses of the massive and commodious subways. Some, it may be, were deterred by the published accounts of unsavoury expeditions through the sewers; others by reminiscences of back-breaking galleries in coal-pits; others by experience of the sulphurous fumes of the Metropolitan Railway. No such scruple, however, need prevent a visit to the Viaduct. The tallest hat worn upon the head of the tallest man will not collide with the vaulted roof; the most sensitive pair of lungs will meet in these passages with no fresh trial.

Our cards of admission brought us on Monday afternoon to the northern end of the Old Bailey. A group of dripping policemen showed us the entrance to a stone staircase, down which we disappeared from the view of curious on-lookers to a band of drier policemen below. As our passports were unimpeachable, we were ushered into a long and lofty gallery, through which visitors were entreated by placards on the walls to pass quickly. This could not be because any part of the works was insecure; strength and endurance were written on every inch of the structure; it probably arose from the unfulfilled expectation of a throng of visitors. As we were then the only persons in the gallery there was no possible excuse for making us move on, so we had time to look leisurely at the boasted arrangements. Running below the southern footpath of the Viaduct, the subway carries on its left wall three lines of black pipes, supported on iron brackets. The uppermost of these belongs to the Central Gas Company, the middle one to the City Gas Company, while the lowest conveys the water of the New River. At every few paces cocks occur in the pipes for supplying with light and water the houses, the roadway, and the gallery itself. Nothing can be more complete than the apparatus thus provided. The opposite or inner wall of the subway bears only one pipe, and that much smaller than any of the aforesaid trio; it is, however, large enough for the telegraph wires. Exactly the same disposition is observed in the corresponding gallery on the north side of the bridge, and below both pass the sewers, which already are connected with the house-drains on each side. Midway—that is, underneath the carriage-road—has been laid the pneumatic tube through which our letters are shortly to be shot from St. Martin's-le-Grand to Euston-square.

After proceeding along some hundred yards of the gallery, we rose, together with the arteries at our side, in order to cross the Chatham and Dover Railway, and at the end of a gallery beyond it, like that already traversed, we reached the head of a steep staircase, down which we passed into Farringdon-street, while the tubes took a yet deeper plunge and passed under the lower road. After spending a few minutes in examining the dilapidated shafts of the granite columns, we presented ourselves at the iron gate on the Holborn side of the road, and entered the western part of the works. The only noticeable point hereabouts was a series of somebody's "illuminators," which had miserably failed of the purpose of their existence. Consisting of perforated iron plates filled, to all appearance, with thick circles of glass, they possessed the sole merit of strength; inasmuch as 80 per cent of the circles were hopelessly choked with dirt, it was fortunate that we were not dependent for illumination on these patent obscurers, but were blessed with frequent jets of gas, and with open gratings, through which, if rain could patter, light could also penetrate. The road above drained through the subway in which we found ourselves; but the apparatus employed did not appear as well adjusted as elsewhere. Vertical pipes 3 in. in diameter opened into a gutter in the floor of the passage, and in a storm of rain would certainly bring down a volume of water which the meagre sinks would not be able to carry off in time to prevent the gallery being flooded. Passing the junction with the new street which is to connect the Viaduct with Ludgate-hill, and be underlaid with the same system of pipes, we reached the furthest point of our excursion, a placard announcing that we were now underneath the spot where a memorial to the Prince Consort was to be erected. We might have retraced our steps to the north subway, which presents a similar succession of fire hydrants and ventilating flues; but, instead of doing so, it seemed better to explore the excavation beneath Charterhouse-street, which here strikes off obliquely from the main line, and runs north-east towards the New Cattle Market. The passage on which we now entered was lower than the previous ones, though still high enough for a Life Guardsman, and was carried under the centre of the roadway. This required, of course, a double system of pipes, one on each side, for the supply of the adjoining houses. In its other features there was no material dissimilarity between it and the other parts of the works.

The impression left upon our minds by this visit was that an immense amount of labour and expense, of delay and annoyance, would be saved if the principle of these subways were extended to other parts of the city. If the arteries of the metropolis were conveyed through open catacombs of this description there would be an end to a score of difficulties. At present the roadway is pulled up to check an escape in the gas supply: a huge hole is dug in a main thoroughfare to discover the rat which has died at a critical point in the drain-pipe; and our walls are defaced by inscriptions about the depth of fire-plugs, which Mr. Verdant Green took as a monument to the stature of his predecessors.—*Daily News*.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—The Royal Academy, as our readers have already been informed, intends to hold an exhibition of ancient masters, together with a selection of the works of Stanfield and C. R. Leslie, during the months of January and February. They have been induced to take this step solely for the promotion of art, as the loss to art in consequence of the abandonment of the exhibition of ancient art formerly held under the auspices of the British Institution has been much felt. It has been arranged that when the new National Gallery is completed rooms are to be set apart for an annual exhibition of the ancient masters; but in the mean time the Royal Academy feel it to be their duty to do what they can to supply this want by having occasional exhibitions of this sort. The Queen has in the most gracious manner promised a selection of pictures from the Royal gallery; the Marquis of Westminster, unasked, has kindly volunteered to let the Academy have any pictures from the Grosvenor gallery; and Lord Bute has also placed his interesting collection at their disposal. The same has been done by various other collectors.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA (the Princess Royal of England) occurred last Saturday, and amongst the distinguished guests who had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the King of the Belgians in the evening were the French Ambassador, Earl Granville, and Mr. Bright.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS was on Thursday presented, at Buckingham Palace, with the "National" address, signed by 300 representative men, including Lord Mayors, Lords Lieutenant, &c., on behalf of the people of Great Britain. An address from the volunteers was also presented to the King, who replied to both in a very cordial manner.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY is seriously ill at his maritime residence near Broadstairs. Four doctors are in attendance upon the Most Rev. Prelate, for whose recovery prayers were on Sunday offered in many churches of the province.

THE SYNDIC OF NAPLES has presented to Prince Humbert, in the name of the city, a cradle of the value of £2000 for the infant son of the Royal Highness.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT has ordered from a leading French mechanical company an iron floating dock. The dock will be of large dimensions, and will weigh 4600 tons.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE YOUNG, Q.C., Lord Advocate of Scotland, was, on Wednesday, called to the degree of the Uter Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has proceeded to Pekin, accompanied by Admiral Keppel.

THE SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE is, we are happy to announce, now confirmed. A telegram was received at the India Office, on Tuesday, from the Governor of Bombay, reporting that a letter had been received from Dr. Livingstone, dated Ujiji, May 13, 1869. This is nine months' later intelligence from the Doctor than that formerly received.

MISS NIGHTINGALE has offered to superintend the nursing department of the new hospital at Highgate.

MESSRS. GRATTONI AND BRASSEY AND DR. STROUSBERG have jointly undertaken to tunnel the St. Gothard, and have engaged to complete the gigantic undertaking in less than seven years.

THE VACANCY caused by the lamented death of Mr. Justice Hayes will not, we understand, be filled up, owing to the arrangements made by the late Government with respect to the appointment of extra Judges for the trial of election petitions.

THE LATE EARL OF DERBY, it is stated, has left behind him a fortune of £190,000 a year. When his Lordship succeeded to the estates they were said to be worth £60,000 a year; but the great increase is attributed to the wonderful extension of factories in Lancashire, and the consequent enormous increase of buildings. It is said that miles in extent have been covered with houses built on land, much of which was formerly barren and nearly unproductive.

MR. ELLIOT, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, is to receive the distinction of G.C.B.

MR. GRANT DUFF declines to be nominated a second time for the Rectorship of Aberdeen University, since the name of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell has been mentioned. Except in a political contest, Mr. Grant Duff says he would not provoke a comparison between himself and Sir William Stirling-Maxwell.

MR. G. SHAW LEFEVRE, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, is now in Liverpool, "gathering information and opinions to guide the Ministry in framing the new Mercantile Marine Bill."

DR. FREDERICK PENNY, Professor of Chemistry at the Andersonian University, Glasgow, died on Monday night.

THE SHIP in the grounds of the Marine School at Greenwich Hospital, used hitherto as a training-ship for the pupils, is to be sold by auction by order of the Admiralty.

THE CENTRAL PROTESTANT DEFENCE SOCIETY OF DUBLIN, which was founded during the discussions on the Church Bill, is to remain in existence, and to "consider the subject of commutation by the clergy of their incomes, and other modes of providing funds for the support of the Church in Ireland for the future."

THE REV. ENOCH MELLOR, M.A., of Halifax, perhaps the chief Congregationalist minister in Yorkshire, has given in his address to the Education League. His brother, Mr. Wright Mellor, of Huddersfield, is also in favour of free, unsectarian, compulsory education.

MR. JAMES RAMSDEN, who has been elected Mayor of Barrow for the fourth time, has announced his intention of inaugurating his new year of office by presenting the town with new baths and washhouses.

THE BOARD OF TRADE have awarded a binocular glass to Captain Th. Olsen, of the Norwegian ship *Vikingen*, of Langesund, in acknowledgement of his humanity and kindness to the master and crew, nineteen in all, of the ship *Athleta*, of Newcastle, whom he rescued at sea on Oct. 9, 1869, when in lat 43° 49' N. and long. 29° 52' W.

SEVERAL LEADING AUCTIONEERS in the county of Meath have received notices threatening them with death if they offer for sale the grass land of certain landlords.

FIVE MEN, undisguised and armed with revolvers, forcibly entered the lodge of Mr. Osborne Edwards, Hop Island, near Cork, on Sunday night, and, presenting their pistols at the lodge-keeper's head, demanded and seized two guns, and then retired. The police are said to have a clue to some of the party.

THE post of Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons will become vacant immediately by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Merivale to the Deanery of Ely. The new Dean will have to resign the Rectory of Lawford, Essex, which is worth £650 a year, and is in the gift of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM again shows an increase of 4247 upon the numbers in the corresponding time of last year. The period to which the returns refer is the second week of November, when there were 35,816 paupers in the workhouses, and 104,069 receiving outdoor relief.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS has submitted a memorial to the Inclosure Commissioners praying their sanction to a scheme for the preservation and improvement of Blackheath, and to enable the board to protect the heath from all encroachment, waste, trespass, and improper uses calculated to impair or destroy its enjoyment by the public.

THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT was formally thrown open to the public on Wednesday. Sir John Thwaites, as representing the Metropolitan Board of Works, delivered a brief address on the occasion, in the course of which he ventured to assert that if municipal bodies had fair play they would not be lacking in the promotion of efficient self-government. The opening ceremony was succeeded by a dinner.

FREDERICK HINSON was arraigned at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, for the murder of Maria Deane and William Douglas Boyd, at Wood-green, on Oct. 4. The indictment proceeded with was that which charged the prisoner with the murder of the woman; and, notwithstanding the efforts of Hinson's counsel to reduce the offence to manslaughter, the jury convicted the prisoner of the graver crime, and sentence of death was passed.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES formed the subject of a conference, on Wednesday, at the Cannon-street Hotel. The speakers, who included many colonists, held that these relations were at present anything but satisfactory. A long discussion took place upon the colonial policy of the Government, and it was deprecated in a resolution which was passed, wherein especial reference was made to the recent despatches of Lord Granville.

A LARGE NUMBER OF MINERS, mostly of the better class, continue to leave Cornwall for abroad, on account of the low rate of wages. Brazil and Peru are about to have nearly fifty workmen sent out to them from one district alone, and two or three of the American and Australian agents' lists are filled again.

THE TYRO, fishing-lugger, Smith master, which arrived at Lowestoft on Tuesday evening, reports that seven of her crew, of eleven hands, were washed overboard on Monday by a tremendous sea, and were all drowned.

A YOUNG LADY, while going to her wedding in Rendout, United States, was thrown from her carriage and broke her leg. It was proposed to take her to a surgeon and have the limb set, but she refused, saying she was going to be married first. And, as usual, she had her way.

AN ENGLISHMAN, calling himself Mr. Shakespeare, is now going about Paris begging for subscriptions and representing himself as a descendant of the immortal poet. He is in possession of a letter of recommendation from the well-known critic M. Arsène Herepage, and gets a good deal of money.

A CONFERENCE OF LANDLORDS AND TENANTS in the county of Longford took place on Tuesday, when the various bearings of the land question were considered. Amongst the resolutions passed was one strongly condemning the evil of absenteeism.

MR. GEORGE POLLARD, a West Riding magistrate, aged seventy-four, was riding to meet Lord Middleton's hounds at Boynton, when he suddenly fell from his horse and died almost immediately. The medical evidence at the inquest showed that the cause of death was fatty degeneration of the heart.

A HEAVY FAILURE IN THE GRAIN TRADE, that of Messrs. James Pim and Co., of Dublin, Liverpool, and London, is announced. The liabilities are estimated at £200,000, but a favourable liquidation is hoped for.

A THEATRE AND WINTER GARDEN are to be erected on what was the site of Savile House in Leicester-square. The theatre will, it is said, seat 3000 persons, and the stage will be larger than that of Drury Lane. A covered facade in front of the house is also contemplated, calculated to shelter 1000 people, if need be, from the weather. A place at Laleworth for the supply of plants and flowers has been secured.

THE LOUNGER.

ONE often hears in conversation and sees in print that Dr. Livingstone has gone to discover the sources of the Nile. This is loose, inexact talk. The sources of the Nile are infinite. This vast river runs a course of about 2000 miles, and gathers into its channel (through thousands of rivulets, rills, brooks, and streams large enough to be called rivers) all the water within a certain district—as it runs; and all these streams are really sources of the Nile. What Dr. Livingstone has gone to discover, and almost certainly has discovered, is the watershed of the Nile—that is, the point, or rather the line of country, where the streams run in a different direction—some to the north, towards the Nile; some to the south, towards the Zambesi, which flows nearly from west to east, and empties itself into the Mozambique channel. At no place that I have visited can you see how rivers are formed so well as you can at Grasmere, in Westmorland. The small river Rothay rises, or is formed, there, and a good walker may in a few days track all its main feeders to their respective watersheds. At Grasmere there is, as all the world knows, a lake. The lake is mainly fed by the river Rothay, which enters the lake at the northern end. And now let us see how this small river is formed. At the northern end of the Grasmere Vale four or five steep passes through the mountains branch out like a lady's fan. Down each of these passes there tumbles and gallops a beck or stream, fed entirely, or, as we might say, created, by the waters which fall from the hills within a certain range. These three becks join in the valley of Grasmere, and form the river Rothay. This river, after a zigzag course of certainly not more than half a mile, buries itself in the lake; but it is not lost. At the southern end of the lake it escapes, and trots away through Rydal Water, and at last, having taken in many more streams running down mountain passes, it enters Windermere lake, and here the Rothay is lost. At the seaward end of Windermere lake the waters escape, and, through the river Leven, quickly find their way into Morecombe Bay. And now let us walk up to one of the watersheds of this small river. We will go by the coast road up to Dunmair Rise. A walk of two miles brings us to the top of the pass, and here we can see that some of the streams running down the mountain slopes are bound for a brook which runs northward, whilst others are all flowing into a brook which is running southward towards the Rothay. We are then at one of the watersheds of the Rothay. This, then, is the way that rivers are made. And they are made pretty much in the same way all over the world. The Nile is certainly formed in the same manner. But let us return to Dr. Livingstone. He has, in all probability, discovered the real watershed of the Nile; the thing is not quite proved. When the Doctor wrote his letter to Lord Clarendon he was tracing the course of the streams downwards in the belief that they pour themselves into Lakes Tanganyika and Nyanza; and if he should discover that they do, the chain will be complete, and the great problem will be solved. "And where is the watershed?" some of my readers may ask; "is it near Tanganyika?" No. My map is not a very good one; indeed, no map of this part of Africa can be correct; but it seems clear that the watershed of the Nile is 400 or 500 miles south of Tanganyika. But here comes further news. On May 13 last the Doctor had reached Ujiji, not far from the northern end of Lake Tanganyika. He must then have traced the waters to that lake. He will now probably trace them to the Nyanza.

Mr. Carr Glyn has taken rather an odd title. He is Baron Wolverton. Wolverton is a town fifty-two miles from London, situated on the London and North-Western Railway. Here are the manufacturing establishments of the company. The town has been created by the company. It was but an insignificant rural village before the line was made; now it contains several thousand inhabitants. The title taken by Mr. Glyn is singularly unromantic. But Mr. Glyn was for many years chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and has always been its banker. The railway takes about £130,000 a week. The account at the bank is probably the largest account which any private bank in England ever had, and must have been very lucrative. Hence Mr. Glyn's not unnatural wish to perpetuate his connection with the railway by taking the title of Baron Wolverton. A lady friend of mine, when she heard of this title, suggested that the Baron's motto should be "Change here."

"The mental and moral qualities," says the *Times*, "that go to make a first-rate diplomatist are not easily appreciable. They are almost of a negative kind. He must know how to hold his tongue. He must not be troubled with too much zeal. Nine tenths of his employment are limited to a masterly inactivity, and he can hardly depart from the letter of his instructions without running the risk of marring rather than making." Here is a clever portrait of a diplomatist; and everybody will at once recognise the sitter; not, though, because the portrait is so like, but so unlike. "Call you that backing of your friends?" he may well say; "a plague upon such backing!"

The city of Waterford has rejected Mr. Bernal Osborne, and has taken to the veteran Sir Henry Winston Barron. Mr. Osborne's Parliamentary career has been eventful and strange. He first appeared in Parliament, in 1841, as member for Wycombe. He was known then as Ralph Bernal. In 1844 he married the only child of Sir Thomas Osborne, and, in consideration of the estate which the lady brought him, took her maiden name. In 1847 he achieved the honour of a seat for Middlesex, and was thought to be settled for life. On that occasion Mr. Osborne's opponent was Colonel Wood, whom he defeated by 617. In 1852 Mr. Osborne again stood and was again victorious, defeating the Marquis of Blandford by 152. In 1857 Mr. Osborne retired from Middlesex, in favour of Mr. Robert Hanbury; probably Mr. Osborne found these Middlesex contests too expensive. He got into Parliament, though, as member for Dover, at the head of the poll. In 1859 he reversed his position: at the close of the poll he was at the bottom; but in August of that year, Ralph W. Grey, member for Liskeard, having obtained a Commission of the Peace—which, by-the-way, inexorable death forced him to vacate only a few months ago—Mr. Osborne was elected without opposition. It was thought that he might have retained this seat; but in 1865 he did not appear. Sir Arthur Buller, a Cornish man, since dead, took it without opposition. Mr. Osborne now was out of Parliament; but in 1866 Sir Robert Clifton and Mr. Morley, members for Nottingham, were unseated; and at the election to fill up the vacancies Mr. Osborne came in with Lord Amberley, Osborne at the head of the poll; but in 1868 he once more reversed his position, and, indeed, was, in racing phrase, "nowhere." Clifton polled 5285; Wright (Conservative), 4591; Seely, 4004; Clayden (Liberal), 2716; Osborne only 2031. Last Session Sir Robert died; but Mr. Osborne had had enough of Nottingham. Mr. Seely succeeded Sir Robert; and now Mr. Osborne is again defeated at Waterford—by only sixteen, though. Was ever an aspirant to Parliamentary honours so unlucky? What is the cause? Well, in the first place, it is certainly true that Mr. Osborne's trumpet does not always give a certain sound. Though he generally voted right, he is apt in his speeches to fence with public questions. Then it has been his ill-luck to stand for several expensive places; and he is not only unable to bear heavy election costs, but, to his honour be it said, he has always resolutely discouraged profligate expenditure.

On June 1, 1858, the Earl of Derby being Prime Minister and Mr. Disraeli leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck moved "That the power and influence of the country ought not to be used in order to induce the Sultan to withhold his assent to the project of making a canal across the Isthmus of Suez." And it came out in the course of the debate that the Sultan was much disinclined to the scheme; that Lord Palmerston had, by his advice, done all he could to strengthen this disinclination; because it would be injurious to the interests of the Sultan, as a canal across the isthmus might be made a military fortification; and also because it would be injurious to the interests of England. His Lordship further condemned the scheme "as the greatest bubble which was ever imposed upon the credulity and simplicity

of the public." Mr. Robert Stephenson thought the making of the canal was "a physical impossibility," and said that "all the English engineers agreed with him to a man." Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, then Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, opposed the scheme on the same grounds that Lord Palmerston did. Mr. Disraeli opposed the resolution, but was much more cautious than his lieutenant. Mr. Gladstone vehemently supported the resolution, and expressed his opinion that the canal would be beneficial to England, and that by opposing it we "were outraging the comity of nations." Lord John Russell enforced the view of Mr. Gladstone, but the House rejected the motion by 290 to 62. How strange all this looks now, and yet it happened only eleven years ago! Such are the changes old Time doth bring about.

The preparations for the annual International Exhibition of Art and Industry go on vigorously. The permanent buildings for the first of the series, in 1871, were commenced on the 15th inst. at South Kensington, Messrs. Lucas Brothers being the contractors.

A new Christmas toy—and a really good one—has just made its appearance. It is called the "Chameleon Top," and is, I should fancy, a French production. The base of the instrument is a circular wheel, flat on top and bottom. This spins in a hollow shaft (being set in motion by the ordinary device of a cord); into the tube or shaft are placed certain objects, mostly mere bits of twisted wire, the revolutions of which produce the likeness of a wine-glass, a bottle, and various other objects. The most curious result, however, is accomplished by placing a circular piece of paper, variously coloured, upon the revolving shaft, the effect being to produce a perfect kaleidoscopic succession of rapidly-changing hues. Indeed, each revolution of the top or the slightest alteration of its inclination to the light causing a fresh combination of colours, the fun may be continued *ad infinitum*, or at least as long as the top continues to spin. The devices given are numerous; but when these are exhausted, any ingenious youth will be able to invent new ones of his own, and so not only vary but perpetuate the amusement. I have rarely seen a more ingenious or more effective instrument for amusing the young folk—a duty we all have to perform occasionally. Messrs. Perry, the well-known penmakers, are the wholesale agents in England; and the price of the apparatus, including a complete set of "fixings," is only half-a-crown.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

For daring bitterness—cynicism is far too weak a word, and the right name is lacking—Mr. Swinburne's sonnets, headed "Intercession," in this month's *Fortnightly Review*, may be said to "lick all creation." I never read their like. The salutation of the gladiators is, by way of motto, turned upside down—"Ave Caesar, Imperator, morituro te saluto." There is in this stroke of irony a—what shall we call it?—a *sublimité d'enfer*—which almost takes away the breath. Nor do the poems bring it back. The "intercession" is with Death, and the sonnets may be epitomised thus: "O Death, you are about to make rottenness of the most morally rotten of men, Louis Napoleon; but pray don't hurry; torture him a bit; shake the dust in his face; let him taste your bitterness ten times over before you strike; and then strike gladly, strike fiercely, strike him into noisome nothingness, and let us be rid of the beast for ever." Scarcely less daring in another way is Viscount Amberley's paper on "The Latter-Day Saints." Anything—well, so coolly physiological as certain passages on page 513, I never read in a magazine. One waits with curiosity to see what Viscount Amberley will make of the questions raised by the facts of the case. Meanwhile, I can add an anecdote to what he has related. An American clergyman (this is given from remote recollection) of the name of Caswall went to visit Joe Smith, carrying in his hand a Greek psalter. The "faithful" were much pleased to see a "Gentile" coming to consult their oracle, and assured Mr. Caswall that "our Prophet," who had read "the golden plates," would be able to read this curious volume. Mr. Caswall was introduced to Joe Smith with some pomp and ceremony, and found him to be a fat man with many rings on his fingers. He then asked the prophet's opinion about the book, stating that he believed it to be a Greek psalter. "No, it ain't," said Smith; "part's Greek and part's Egyptian. What ain't Egyptian's Greek, and what ain't Greek's Egyptian. Them characters is like what I saw on the golden plates." This greatly delighted the mob of the "faithful," who crowded round Mr. Caswall, shouting "There, now! we said our prophet would tell you all about it!" But there is more serious work in hand for me. I am not a Positivist, but I have carefully read Mr. Frederic Harrison's article on "The Positivist Problem." At the foot of page 492 he says, after rejecting some "calumnies" against Positivism, that "no one has dared to repeat them with the responsibility of his name." Let me call his attention to a book entitled "Ludibria Lunas," by William John Courthope, dedicated to "John Addington Symonds" (Smith, Elder, and Co.). At page 45 Mr. Harrison will find a footnote in which, with reference to the god Saturn, occur these words:—"He, however (as the followers of M. Comte advise in our own day), practised infanticide." It certainly strikes me that the positivist *plaidiers*—if they will forgive that word—are rather tetchy. Cannot a scheme which contains a "Philosophy, a Religion, and a Polity" stand the chaff of the street-boys of literature without complaining? Nay, cannot it stand a "flying jest" from better than literary gamins? Let me advise it to moderate its tone in respect of anonymous writers. We are all poor, imperfect creatures, and some of us are so imperfect that we can no more do without our laugh than without our dinners; but even anonymous writers are "vertebrated animals," not "black beetles," and, strange to say, some of them have tried to be fair to Comte and Comtists, and—indeed as it may appear to the *plaidiers*—taken their part while laughing at their expense! "Such, Sirree, is the depravity of human nature!"

"Now, here is another discov"—No, no, not "found in the pockets of the slain Roderigo." Shakespeare has got into my head. I mean here is the *Contemporary Review*, and a very good review it is. Mr. Markley on Mr. Forster's Public Schools Bill; Professor Calderwood on "Mr. Lecky and the Utilitarians"; the courageous Dean on "Cathedral Reform"; and Mr. H. A. Page on "Psychology in Art"—which is the best of these papers? The two that I have read most carefully are Professor Calderwood's and Mr. Page's—the latter with great delight; and as to the former, I dissent upon only two points. First, I do not see what is meant by "superior to human existence," on page 327; second, although Mr. Morley was wrong in form in his treatment of the "fertile field" syllogism, he was clearly right in his argumentative intention, and Mr. Lecky was clearly wrong. The learned Professor would not have weakened his case by admitting this—especially as Mr. Lecky was wrong on so many other points of *statement*. What "Henry Holbeach, Student in Philosophy," will say to Mr. Hugh Duthus, who, after five years, has come forward to skin him, remains to be seen. But it is certain that Mr. Hugh Duthus is a very acute, cultivated, and kindly critic. As matters stand, the wretched Holbeach is reduced to metaphysical cat's meat; but I suspect he is a lively bird, and may have something to say for himself after all. Such is life!

The magazines have rather got confused in my head this month, and I don't quite know which is which. Pray forgive me, ladies and gentlemen, if I overlook one or two of you for once. But *St. James's* contains some writing so unusually good that I cannot pass it over—especially as it lies under my nose. The best is on the Archbishop of York—a masterpiece of its order. But the papers on Mr. Binney and the Earl of Derby are good. So, indeed, is that on Earl Russell; but is it quite kind to the veteran to whom we all owe so much? I decidedly think not. All public writing which attributes personal motives to public men is *contra bonos mores*. You have no right in the world to say that Earl Russell has done this, that, or the other out of "jealousy." His public deeds are open to you; his motives are as sacred as his prayers; for you cannot truly know either with sufficient certainty to entitle you to stigmatise them. One short passage must be quoted:—

For a Russell to be anything but the friend of Liberalism—taking the word in its current meaning—would appear to him to be something altogether unnatural. He would as soon—possibly even he would rather—see the entail of the Woburn estates cut, and the estates themselves brought to the hammer and sold.

Earl Russell possibly does not see *St. James's*. If he does, he may well be content with this unwilling praise—a volume in a sentence!

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

A strange lull has preceded a fierce storm of novelties which is hanging overhead. A Saturday night without a new play is so rare that I cannot help recording the memorable Saturday, Nov. 20, 1869. Absolutely no novelty was produced that night at any theatre in London, and, for once in a way, critics were not tied by the leg to London. Though I have no dramatic event of importance to chronicle, I must not forget what a pleasant evening I passed at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION on Monday. This is incomparably the best entertainment house in London, and over and over again Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have shown how determined they are to make the best of very slight materials. Times have changed since the German Reeds gave their old-fashioned duologue entertainment, and still more striking reforms have occurred since John Parry was added to the popular pair. Behold, in these advanced days of the nineteenth century the host and hostess at the Gallery of Illustration looking as well as ever; Mr. Arthur Cecil, whose popularity is richly deserved; and not only this excellent trio, but Miss Fanny Holland, a charming lady with a rare sweet voice; and a bass gentleman called Connell, who is necessary for Bouncer, in "Cox and Box," and is, of course, made use of in the entertainment. I am quite aware that certain pious folks of the Clapham order shrink in horror from a theatre, and mildly dissipate occasionally at an entertainment; and I will therefore merely whisper as an aside that Mr. German Reed is doing his best to imitate those light and pleasant little French operas which we all admire so much, and all long to imitate. When the German Reeds are out of town, we are occasionally indulged with such excellent fooling as the Bataclan (Ching-Chow-He) of Offenbach, and other Parisian morceaux; and the production of "Cox and Box," with Arthur Sullivan's exquisite music, is surely an earnest of the line which will for the future be adopted in Waterloo-place. Such being the case, Mr. German Reed naturally turned to Mr. W. S. Gilbert for his libretto, and asked Mr. Fred. Clay to please as many people at the Gallery as he has delighted in many a drawing-room. The entertainment which Mr. Gilbert has written is called "Ages Ago," and is ingenious, fanciful, and pleasant. A pretty modern love-story is dovetailed into a ghostly legend; and the idea, which must have struck many an imaginative mind, of making portraits walk out of their frames and talk, is carried out with excellent effect. If any fault is to be found, perhaps the dovetailing process is a little roughly carried out. I may be accused of hypercriticism, but to my mind the modern love-story does not flow neatly into the legendary incident. However, Mr. Gilbert has done his work well, and I thank him sincerely for soothing my mind with fancy instead of torturing me with fun of the broad and excruciating kind. Mr. Clay is a charming song-writer. His "Shades of Evening" and a setting I have heard to songs in the "Idylls of the King" are extremely pleasant. But he appears to have no notion of humour. A dainty minor sweetness runs all through the entertainment. Some of the concerted music is charming, but whenever the author tempts the musician with a sly bit of fun he refuses to answer to the call. Offenbach, Hervé, and all the rest of them understand melody; but they have also a keen appreciation of fun. This notion of humour is just what Mr. Clay appears to lack, and until he acquires it I cannot hope to hear a good *opéra bouffé* from his pen. However, these are early days, and perhaps Mr. Clay can be persuaded to take a hint from Mr. Arthur Sullivan's eccentric scoring. The little company did its very best for song-writer and musician. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed—the one as a cockney alderman and portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller, the other as an old Scotch nurse and a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds—gave excellent bits of character-acting. Miss Fanny Holland has a ringing and joyous voice, and, for an amateur, acts with marvellous verve and point. Besides, I don't hesitate to say that she is uncommonly pretty, and a pretty face is a pleasant sight to see. I may here give Miss Holland a bit of advice. Why sing and act so persistently to the audience? Poor Mr. Arthur Cecil should be made love to, not the audience; and, though this is disinterested advice on my part, for the sake of Mr. Arthur Cecil and art I give it. Why, my dear Miss Holland, when you were singing and making love so sweetly to Mr. Cecil's portrait, could you not refrain from rushing down to the footlights, and dividing the song between the picture and the people? This is a little fault easily remedied. I do not know when I have laughed so much as at "Cox and Box," seen the other night for the third time. I never tire of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's delicious music. Besides, Mr. Arthur Cecil and Mr. Reed have worked up their business so completely, that, theatre or no theatre, there is no such genuine farce-acting in London as at the Gallery of Illustration.

Mr. W. S. Woodin, with his "Carpet Bag" and "Sketch Book," has taken up his quarters at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, and will open on Monday, the 29th inst. The large room has been decorated and remodelled so as to make it one of the most comfortable halls in London.

Mr. William Farren makes his first appearance at the ST. JAMES'S in the pretty duologue, called "A Happy Pair," in which he is so ably assisted by Miss Herbert. On the same evening (Saturday) Mrs. John Wood makes her first appearance in "Pocahontas," a burlesque by Mr. John Brougham.

Mr. Allerton, at the LYCEUM, produces a version of "Dalila," by Mr. Palgrave Simpson. "Dalila" will recall the celebrated Babington White controversy in *Belgravia*, for "Circe," the original novel by this gentleman, was merely an adaptation of "Dalila."

Mr. Fechter returns to the PRINCESS'S, the theatre at which he first appeared, and plays Hamlet and *Ruy Blas*—his very best characters; and Claude Melnotte—his very worst.

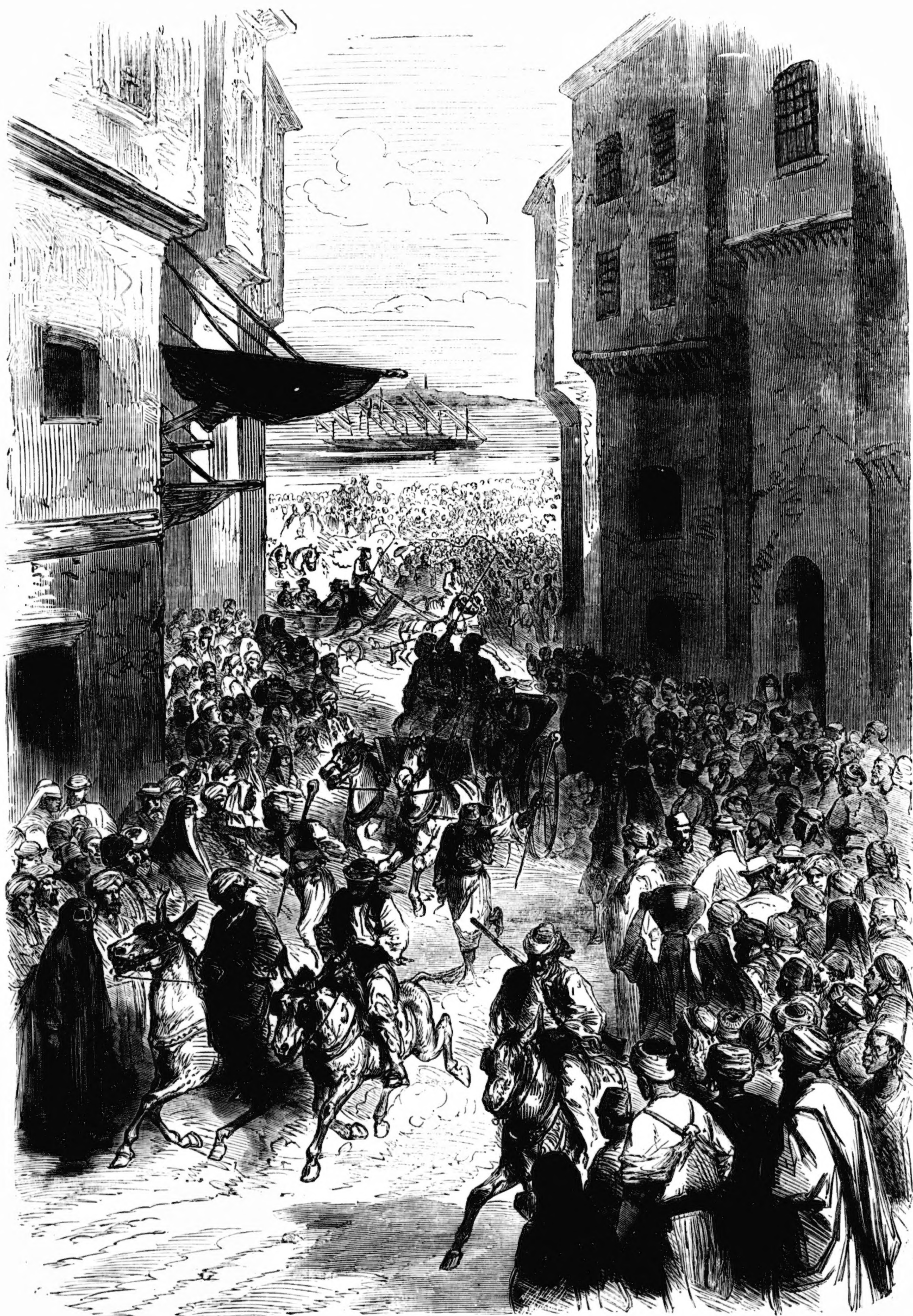
Early in December Mr. J. L. Toole will be at the GAIETY, in a domestic drama by Mr. H. J. Byron.

A new drama, by Mr. Burnand, at the QUEEN'S, and a new burlesque, by Mr. Brough, at the ROYALTY, are promised.

Looking on into the future and Christmas time, I hear chiefly of the glories of the DRURY LANE pantomime, which will be from the pen of Mr. E. L. Blanchard, a rare and tried author, whose pantomimes are redolent of fun, and also of that pure poetry which flows naturally from the imagination of a genial writer.

THE PERUVIANS AND THE PROPHETS.—The Peruvians, having escaped the predicted perils of earthquake and flood, are represented in recent letters as heaping maledictions on the prophets. And not entirely without reason, for in their fright the people of Lima and Callao were induced needlessly to hurry out of those cities to the number of 60,000, with all their movables, and live for a week in tents and sheds, where they caught agues and fevers. What they have lost by a week's suspension of business, by the removal of their goods, and by robberies—for thieves somehow keep their heads cool in time of panic—is estimated at nearly 1,000,000 dols. Professor Falb, who foretold the earthquake, and Captain Saxby, who predicted the inundation, have been burnt in effigy, which seems a hard measure to mete to men for merely giving their scientific opinions.

SOMETHING LIKE A WHALE.—A couple of fishermen in their smack, belonging to Langston, Portsmouth, some days since, when about fifteen miles from Havre, fell in with the body of a dead whale, which they made their little craft fast to at once, and squared away for the English coast with their prize in tow. The wind was fair, but the whale was heavy, and the distance was considerable for towing such an extraordinary brute as he looked in the water, nor was the sea always very smooth for the purpose, and the result was that it took three days to complete the operation. Then, when the men had stranded their prize at high water on Langston harbour beach, and saw the whale's great size as the tide ebbed and disclosed his true proportions, the captors had reason to congratulate each other on the pertinacity with which they had stuck to their prize. The whale measures 75 ft. in length, is light-skinned, and his mouth is said to be furnished with a splendid stock of "bone." Several parties are in treaty with the fishermen for the purchase of the fish, but the men seem as yet in no hurry to sell, as they are making a good thing out of their dead friend by charging a trifle for showing him.



OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL: ARRIVAL OF VISITORS AT ALEXANDRIA.

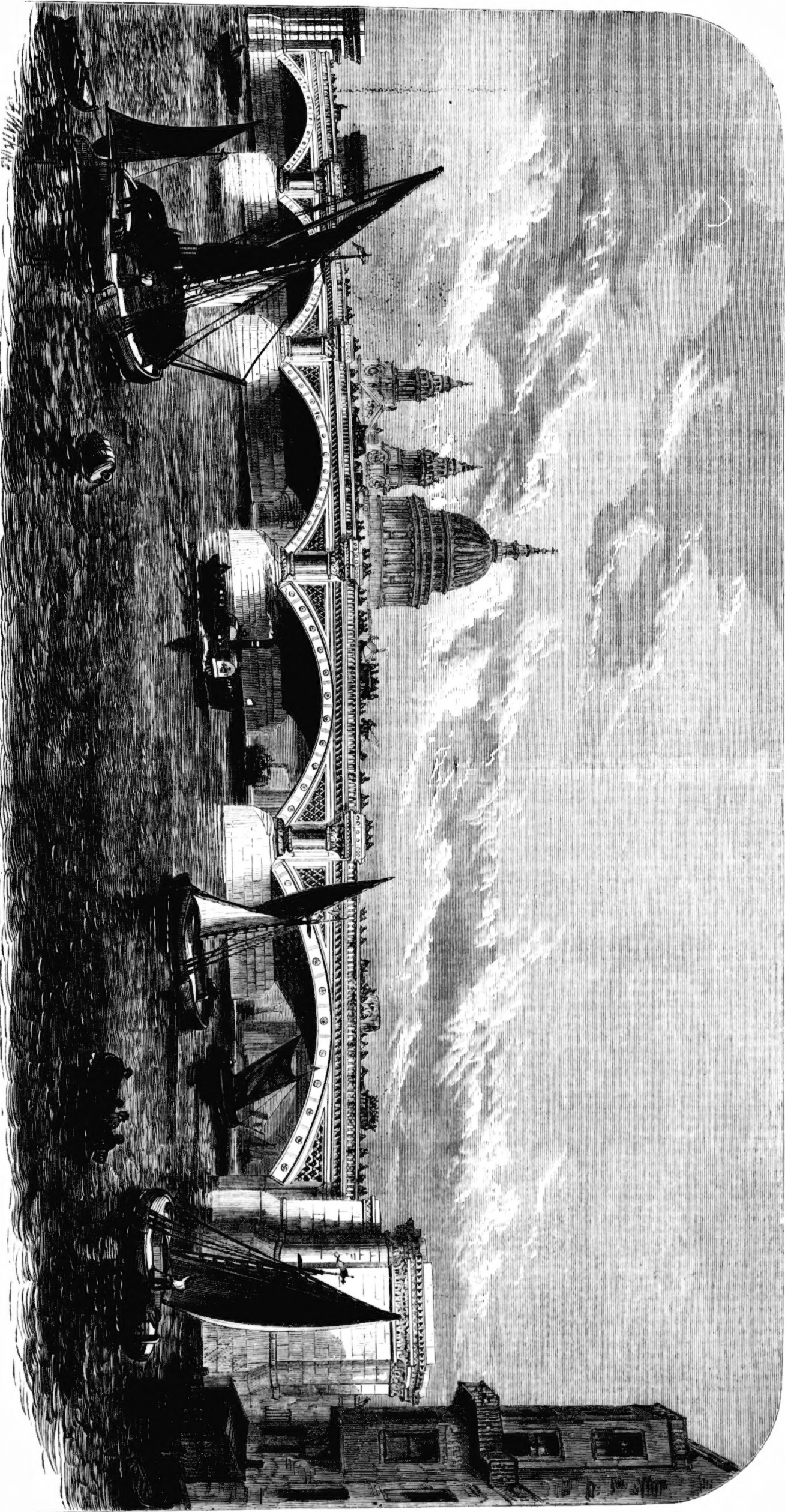
THE NEW BRIDGE AT BLACKFRIARS.

ALTHOUGH the new bridge at Blackfriars, which is depicted in the accompanying Engraving, has often been described in our columns, it may not be uninteresting, now that it is in everyday use by the public, to recall its chief features. The structure which it replaces was really not old. It was opened in 1783, and after the lapse of a century a well-founded, well-built bridge ought to be still sound and vigorous. But, some-

how, Blackfriars Bridge became decrepit before its time. Piers sank, arches had to be propped up, and the heavy top-load of stone parapet removed; but when all this was done, at a very large outlay, matters became worse instead of better. Like other patients, "afflictions sore long time it bore;" engineers were all in vain. At length the Corporation wisely determined to build a new bridge instead of further patching up the old one; and on July 20, 1863, the foundation-stone was laid on the Surrey side, by Lord Mayor Hale, in a huge coffer-dam, 15 ft. below low-water mark. The

traffic over the old bridge had been stopped on June 5, 1864, and the contractors (Messrs. Thorne and Co.) began to take up the roadways on the following day. But, next to building a bridge, the most difficult river-work probably is to destroy one; and, as we have said, more than a year elapsed before the huge block of Cornish granite which formed the foundation-stone was placed in its bed. From that time the work was carried on without interruption in the face of many difficulties, which prevented so rapid a progress as was expected. Thus, for some of the

foundations, it was necessary to go between 50 ft. and 60 ft. below high-water mark. At times as many as 700 men were employed in various ways upon the works; and the result is a structure upon which the Corporation and their engineers (Mr. Joseph Cubitt and Mr. H. Carr) may well be proud. Many people will remember—though such things are soon forgotten—that the old bridge had nine arches. Its successor connects the two banks with only five, the span of the centre arch being 183 ft., those on each side



THE NEW BRIDGE AT BLACKFRIARS.

of the centre 175 ft., and the arches next to the shore 155 ft. The gradients of the old bridge were 1 in 18, those of the new bridge are 1 in 40—not so favourable for traffic as those of Westminster, but a vast improvement, of course, upon the old thoroughfare and what are known as easy-rolling gradients. The length between the abutments is 922 ft., or, including approaches, 1270 ft.; its width, 75 ft., of which the roadway occupies 45 ft., and the two pathways 15 ft. each. While new Blackfriars is about 10 ft. less wide than new Westminster, it contrasts well with its predecessor in this respect, as of course it should, for the roadway of the

older bridge was only 27 ft. wide, and the present footways are double the width of the old ones. In this from age we expect to find that iron has taken the place of stone as the chief material for spanning the river anew. More than 5000 tons of it have, in fact, been used. The arches are of wrought iron, springing from piers of Cornish granite (from the De Lank quarries, near Bodmin), with a heart of brickwork. On these piers rest columns of red granite from Mull, standing on a carved pediment of white Portland stone, and surrounded by massive capitals of the same material, on which are carved

aquatic birds, flowers, and sea and river weeds, designed and executed by Mr. J. Birnie Philip. These columns are unique of their kind. They are only from 6 ft. 9 in. to 7 ft. 3 in., they look somewhat too solid and stumpy. Each column cost upwards of £300, and each consists of no more than three stones, beautifully polished, the largest weighing from ten to fourteen tons. On these columns are placed eight deep recesses, four on each side of the bridge, where weary travellers may find rest, though not luxurious seats, on slabs of granite. The recesses, which are 10 ft. deep

by 13 ft. wide, break what would otherwise be a rather monotonous line. The cast-iron balustrade is in the Venetian-Gothic style, which has been followed in the ornamental parts of the bridge, and harmonises well with the rest of the work. Like the ironwork, it is painted a bronze-green. It looks rather low, and is only 3 ft. 8 in. high; but this, we believe, is somewhat higher than the balustrade of Westminster. The cast-iron ornaments at the intersections of the lattice-work are picked out with gold on a portion of the western side of the bridge. This work gives increased lightness and life to the whole structure, and the bronze-green, the gilt,

the polished red granite, and the white carved stonework afford admirable contrasts. Another great improvement, though rather a costly one, remains to be made. The abutments on the Surrey and Middlesex side are fine specimens of stonework, and, seen from the river at low water, their solidity and massiveness, as they rise nearly 60 ft. into the air, are especially impressive. Each is surmounted with a boldly-carved cornice that rises above the bridge, and presents a platform that suggests, naturally and inevitably—utilitarians would say a cluster of lamps, and artists, a group of statuary. The Corporation have yet to decide between lamps and sculpture, bronze or marble.

In the history of the new bridge one point may be noted which must give universal satisfaction. In the construction of London Bridge we believe that forty lives were lost; during the building of Westminster Bridge, in a period of seven years, seventeen men were killed; the works at Blackfriars have been five years on hand, and only two lives have been sacrificed. The rapid tideway, the height at which the men have been employed above the water level, as well as in the depths below, have made the work one of exceptional danger; and the result we have mentioned says much for the care taken of life and person by the contractors and their engineer, Mr. F. W. Bryant.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUESTS OF THE VICEROY AT ALEXANDRIA.

DURING the past month the streets of Alexandria have presented an appearance of excitement which must almost have reminded the inhabitants of an invasion by the Franks; but the incursion was a friendly one, and every available vehicle, besides private carriages sent by the Viceroy, mules bedridden by officers of the household, and donkeys galloped by couriers to clear the way, have been to and from the point of arrival to the various quarters appointed for the favoured guests. What can Cyril the Bishop think of all this if he is aware of what is going on in the heathen city which he conquered to the Church? What will be the result of this great congress of European men and women upon the future history of the Eastern civilisation, and its subjugation to Frankish customs?

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, 120, PALL-MALL.

THE little exhibition of cabinet pictures at the French Gallery is the gem of the present winter collections. In about an hour the visitor may see as many charming paintings as will serve to think about for a week, and the exhibition has the advantage of offering variety without exhaustion. Unfortunately, some of the little bits are hung too low for the ordinary eye to examine them without the co-operation of the ordinary knee, but this seems to have arisen from the addition of a few works to the catalogue after the list was complete. Leaving Mr. B. W. Leader's "Fine Afternoon at Capel Curig" (3), we come to Mr. Boughton's "Indifference," a half humorous and wholly pleasing bit of tender painting, representing an elderly gentleman walking unmoved across a field where he has just passed two charming sylphs, dressed in the prim but charming fashion of the early part of the century. It is an old-world picture—that is to say, a fifty-years-ago picture—and has that cool pearly tone which belongs to the treatment of that time. "Home from a Day's Sport" (5), by Mr. Nordenberg, is full of character; but the most attractive of what may more strictly be called character pictures are two by Mr. E. Nicol, A.R.A., called respectively "The Steward's Letter" (15) and "The Tenant's Letter" (28). It is seldom that one sees pictures fuller of suggestion from a single figure and its accessories; but then the faces are a story in themselves. The rather truculent tenant, with his old table strewn with papers, and his wonderfully shabby clothes (who can paint shabby clothes like Mr. Nicol?) evidently means to be troublesome to somebody. And further on you see the somebody—the neat and precise steward, surprised, nay, even alarmed, into an ominous whistle at the terms of the missive he holds in his hand. These two pictures are worth a visit to the exhibition for the genuine fun there is in them.

In "Happy Thoughts" (16) Mr. G. Smith has produced a very charming picture of a young mother in humble life standing watching her infant in the cradle, and at the same time knitting one of those little red-and-white woollen shoes which are somehow always so suggestive to young mothers. Mr. P. Leignac's "Dividing the Milk" is a pretty little bit; and in "Free Seats" (29) Mr. C. Calthrop has sent a very suggestive scene, where a row of heads just appearing above the deal front of a back pew, and a young widow and her child in front, are full of character. An admirable sea-piece, "Calm off the Coast of Holland" (9), by Mr. P. Clays, is one of the best representations of real water with a liquid instead of a solid look that we have seen for many a day; and in "Going to the Rescue" (34) Mr. Weber has sent a spirited bit of sea and sky with a lugger putting off to a wreck: the sea is full of motion, and the surge is flying. Mr. Leader's "Head of Derwentwater—Sunset" is a fine bit of colouring; and Mr. Smith's "Wimbledon Common—Morning" is attractive to any Londoner who rejoices in our "open spaces." In "A Summer Afternoon" Mr. T. S. Cooper, R.A., has given us one of his best works: a lovely, clear, warm light on a tender scene of meadow and stream, with a dainty herd in full enjoyment of their bovine ruminations. The same artist also contributes "Sheep" (59). In "Young Garibaldians" (66) Mr. Bertrand has a well-drawn and effective picture of Italian school-boys drawing effigies of the great Liberator, and writing "Viva Garibaldi!" on a great white wall, unheeded by the drowsy idler lying on the bench, or the woman too busy to interfere. "Kate and Bianca" (70) is a work full of colour and capital in expression. Mr. C. Boutebonne sends two pictures somewhat of the modern French fashion-book school, which have yet so much of force and delicacy of tone that we almost wish he had chosen some other subject. They are sure to attract attention, however. One is called "Friends for Life" (71), and represents two young ladies evidently moved by that romantic attachment for each other which is a feminine characteristic; the other, "Enemies till Death" (80), the same pair of acquaintances after "the discovery" which for a time explodes their friendship. One of the most delightful pictures of the exhibition is "Out of Danger," by Mr. G. B. O'Neill (79), a "dear, old doctor," who, with a face of exquisite kindness, is reassuring the happy young girl awaiting him on the landing of the old oak staircase to inquire after the patient, at the door of whose sick room the nurse is just entering. "A Hard Fight" (38), by Mr. J. Pettie, A.R.A., is a scene from the life of a governess that will not be without a special interest; and "Romeo and the Apothecary," by the same artist, deserves careful study, if only because it is so much less stagey and more real than most Shakespearean scenes are made on canvas. M. Schreyer's "Wallachian Team" (106) is full of spirit; and a large picture, by M. S. Liezenmayer, representing "Maria Theresa of Austria Nursing the Poor Woman's Child," is a very fine work, although it seems designed for the purpose of displaying the principal figure, that of the Archduchess, the other characters being quite subordinate. The remarkable freedom and yet delicacy of touch displayed, both in the white drapery and the flesh tints, is admirable; and on looking at the proud face of the Archduchess, one is led to believe that it is more than a mere copy of a portrait—it seems to have caught a living expression. In "Going to Mass" (140) Mr. J. Devriendt has sent a dark picture, which seems to be after some old master. Mr. Burgess has contributed a capital painting in "The Padre's Visit" (135). Mr. Horsley's "Cozy Corner" (158) is too black and hard in outline to be pleasing. "A Dainty Morsel" (146), by Mr. J. Caraud, and "The Distaff" (147), by Mr. E. Fines, are two pretty little bits that one cannot help longing for; and "Mamma's Pet" (181), by Mr. L. Portielje, is another. "All Anxiety," by Mr. T. Boniere, is a fine example of finish and of that always-attract-

tive effect—the reflection of light from a candle on the faces of those who hold it. The whole picture is admirably suggestive. Mr. C. Schlosser in "Forbidden Fruit" (181) sends a capital picture of a Dutch school, where the boys are smoking huge pipes in the absence of the master, but one can't help wondering where they obtained the pipes. "A Peep at the Library," by J. Carolus (179), is a pleasant scene of a party of girls who have invaded the precincts of a bookworm, and are taking a hasty glance at some of the volumes about which they have so often wondered. With Mr. E. Long's "Liberty of Creed, Andalusia" (176), a picture illustrating the present position of the Spaniards with regard to priestly domination by the representation of a street scene, we must close our notice of a very interesting exhibition.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.

The "Supplementary Exhibition"—which, as a protest against the selection, or rather the rejection, of pictures by the council of the Royal Academy, can scarcely be said to have been successful—has now subsided into an ordinary gallery for a winter exhibition. It would be a very ordinary gallery indeed but for the presence of some pictures of unusual merit among a few meritorious, several indifferent, and a great many inferior productions. There can be no objection whatever to such a combination; and, indeed, it has long been matter of complaint that, whereas in the Paris Fine-Art Exhibition pictures of all degrees have a chance of being seen—and so the study of art is developed and beginners encouraged—in London it is matter of difficulty to gain admission for an inferior picture to any recognised public exhibition. Perhaps an intelligent visit to one or two of our "season" galleries might correct such an impression; but, at any rate, the liberality of acceptance at the Old Bond-street Gallery leaves nothing to be desired, and yet will dispose of any pretensions on the part of that institution to be a reproach to the Royal Academy, since some of the most noticeable paintings on the walls are by gentlemen who were not rejected at the last exhibition. The most attractive of the pictures in the first room is Mr. E. C. Barnes's "Prawn-Seller" (6), an admirable work, full of vigour, and with all the dexterous handling and finished freedom characteristic of this artist. The face of the old dame is in itself a study, and the prawns give one an appetite. Mr. P. Jackman's "Net-Mender" (12) is remarkable for colour; and in "Not Seen" (13) Mr. T. Physick has sent a capital dog picture representing a mouse nibbling behind the bone on a plate, just out of reach of the blinking canine eye. In "Flam-borough Head" Mr. H. J. Holding has admirably rendered a wild, flying sea; and Mr. J. Peel has effectively studied the lowering aspect of cloud in his "Ulverstone Sands" (32). Mr. F. Smallfield, in illustrating "My mother bids me bind my hair," has sent a picture excellent in its way; but then the "Mother" is the mother of genteel village opera, and the daughter could only milk a stage cow or carry a property hay-rake. "An Attack" (59), by Mr. J. W. Bottomley, is a clever bit of fresh colour and rustic life, representing some little brushwood cutters battling with the geese who are coming at them with fierce hisses as they cross the common. A good wild suggestive picture is Mr. Williams's "Sunset in the West of Scotland" (77); and in "The Old Song" Mr. T. Davidson has given us a pretty domestic scene. Good, too, is "Dreams" (95), by Mr. E. G. Girardot, representing a young mother looking into a cradle, which we may suppose is tenanted, although only the back of it is to be seen and a great deal is left to the imagination—by no means the worst characteristic of a picture of this kind. Mr. A. C. Stanners sends a seascape of the "Goodwin Sands" (100), and Mr. J. C. Thom a capital picture of "Sunrise on the Coast of France" (125). "The Novice" (118), by Mr. F. Moscheles, is a striking work of considerable finish, and forcibly painted. Mr. Weeks contributes one of his humorous pictures in No. 4—"In Youth it sheltered me, and I'll protect it now," representing an old lady of the best monthly-nurse aspect contemplating a remarkable bonnet which she is consigning to a bandbox. Mr. V. Ball's "Presents to the Landlord" (126) is likely to be popular, since it deals with one of those homely, cheerful subjects which appeal to most visitors to exhibitions. In "The Frank Courtship," from Crabbe's "Village Tales," Mr. F. Chester has produced a striking picture, solidly painted, and with remarkable expression. Mr. H. W. Carter's "Naughty Dog" (183), representing a dog which has killed a fowl, is admirable; and so is a pretty little picture by Mr. W. Britten, called "Simple Petitions" (184), a girl kneeling at the side of her little white bed to say her prayers. Mr. J. R. S. Stanhope sends a good-sized picture called "The Gentle Music of a By-gone Day," in that peculiar style which we can only call damp wall-painting. Mr. Egley's "Martyr's Last Sleep" (195), represents the gaoler's wife coming to rouse John Rogers, Prebendary of St. Paul's, on the morning that he was to go to the stake, and finding him "asleep and smiling in his dreams, so that she was right loth to stir him." It is one of the best pictures in the gallery, and may redeem a score of inferior works of greater pretension.

A pleasant picture is Mr. F. Chester's "Sunny Days" (228), and the love-making between the rustic beauty and the young farmer in the lane is of the very best sort. In "Doesn't He Like His Bath" (219) Mr. J. S. Outhbert furnishes a subject which is sure to be popular with the feminine public; and Mr. Weatherhead's study of the girl lingering on her way from the well is admirably tender in colour. We must also notice a capital little seascape, called "The Mackerel-Boat," by Mr. G. Holmes. In his picture of Lucas van Leyden, on board his vessel, conducting Albert Dürer, Quentin Matsys, and their wives, with Jean de Maubeuge, the poet, to Antwerp, Mr. V. Ball has given us an excellent work, but too hard in outline, and with such massing of dark hues and shadows that much of it is lost. Three excellent portraits of people whose "presentments" are more interesting than those of the unknown gentlemen who usually appear at exhibitions have good places in the gallery. One of our old friend, Mr. Hablot K. Browne ("Phiz"), painted by Mr. W. G. R. Browne; one of Mr. Mason Jackson, the well-known engraver, whose works are familiar to most of our readers, painted by Mr. F. Havill; and a third, of Mr. Whitbread Tomson, a presentation portrait, painted by Mr. T. J. Gullick, with all the beauty of finish which distinguishes his art.

Of the large number of small water-colour drawings in the fourth room we have not space to speak at present.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—At a special meeting of governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Monday, the Prince of Wales presided. The charges which had been made against the management of the institution were replied to at length in a statement read by Mr. Foster White, the treasurer, and occupied two hours in delivery. The absence of an opening address at the beginning of the present term, the sum expended upon the in-patients, the quality of the diet, the accommodation of the out-patients, the number of the medical staff, the mortality amongst the nurses, together with other matters which had been made the subjects of adverse comment, were severally dealt with by Mr. White in a manner which elicited expressions of satisfaction, as well from the Prince of Wales as from the meeting. It was resolved that some of the questions in dispute should be referred to the house committee, to inquire into and report upon at a special court; and, a vote of confidence in the treasurer having been passed, an expression of thanks was heartily accorded to his Royal Highness for presiding over the gathering.

PHILOSOPHY AS TAUGHT IN ROME.—A book has lately been issued from the press of the *Civiltà Cattolica* which bears the title, "Dialoghi e Pensieri Filosofo-Politico-Morali del Cavaliere Agatino Longo, Professore emerito dell'Università di Catania. Roma, 1869." The following passages may serve to show in what spirit it is written:—"Only Catholicism could produce a Dante, a Tasso, a Galileo, a Columbus. The anti-Catholic sects can do nothing but state paradoxes and sow ignorance. What has natural philosophy been from the time of Newton till our own?—A myth. What is the most thought-confusing sophistry in the world?—The astronomers, with their attraction of gravitation, and the natural philosophers, with their mechanical theory of heat. When will an orthodox and sensible philosophy arise?—When the theories of gravitation and sensibility, the central fire, and Humboldt's 'Kosmos' are banished to the region of chimeras. A single man rises superior to all others, of whatever class and whatever station they may be. He is Pius IX., Rome's great priest. His word has authority, and before him the mighty men of earth and the wise men of this world shall bow their heads."

RELIEF OF THE POOR IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE following minute of the Poor-Law Board has been published:—

"The published statements of metropolitan pauperism have for some weeks past shown a considerable increase in the number of the outdoor poor, not only as compared with previous weeks, but as compared with the high totals of 1867 and 1868. At the same time it has come to the knowledge of the board that many persons (especially in the east end of London) who two winters ago were most eager in soliciting charitable contributions, have now expressed the opinion that the large sums spent then in charity tended to attract pauperism to those districts where money flowed most freely, and that they deprecate a repetition of the system then pursued. Under these circumstances, the board consider it equally important to guard on the one hand against any alarm which might arise on the part of the public, and result in an indiscriminate distribution of charitable funds, and on the other hand to take such precautions and make such preparations as may enable boards of guardians and charitable agencies to work with effect and rapidly, if any emergency should arise. And, indeed, without considering the question of an increase in the numbers of the outdoor poor, and looking simply to the present expenditure on poor relief, it appears to be a matter of essential importance that an attempt should be made to bring the authorities administering the poor laws and those who administer charitable funds to as clear an understanding as possible, so as to avoid the double distribution of relief to the same persons, and at the same time to secure that the most effective use should be made of the large sums habitually contributed by the public towards relieving such cases as the poor law can scarcely reach.

"The question arises, how far it is possible to mark out the separate limits of the poor law and of charity respectively, and how it is possible to secure joint action between the two.

"One of the most recognised principles in our poor law is that relief should be given only to the actually destitute, and not in aid of wages. In the case of widows with families, where it is often manifestly impossible that the earnings of the woman can support the family, the rule is frequently departed from; but, as a general principle, it lies at the root of the present system of relief. In innumerable cases its application appears to be harsh for the moment, and it might also be held to be an aggravation of an existing difficulty to insist that, so long as a person is in employment and wages are earned, though such wages may be insufficient, the poor-law authorities ought to hold aloof and refuse to supplement the receipts of the family, actually offering in preference to take upon themselves the entire cost of their maintenance. Still, it is certain that no system could be more dangerous, both to the working classes and to the ratepayers, than to supplement insufficiency of wages by the expenditure of public money.

"The fundamental doctrine of the English poor laws, in which they differ from those of most other countries, is that relief is given, not as a matter of charity but of legal obligation, and to extend this legal obligation beyond the class to which it now applies (namely, the actually destitute) to a further and much larger class (namely, those in receipt of insufficient wages) would be not only to increase to an unlimited extent the present enormous expenditure, but to allow the belief in a legal claim to public money in every emergency to supplant, in a further portion of the population, the full recognition of the necessity for self-reliance and thrift.

"It is clear, therefore, that the poor-law authorities could not be allowed without public danger to extend their operations beyond those persons who are actually destitute, and for whom they are at present legally bound to provide. It would seem to follow that charitable organisations whose aims could in no case be claimed as a right would find their most appropriate sphere in assisting those who have some but insufficient means, and who, though on the verge of pauperism, are not actual paupers, leaving to the operation of the general law the provision for the totally destitute.

"It is, however, important not to ignore the fact that, even in the case of the destitute, whose maintenance the poor-law authorities avowedly take upon themselves, there is a great disposition on the part of charitable persons, in what may be known to be deserving cases, to add to the minimum relief granted as a matter of legal obligation. At the same time, so long as the almoners of charities know that the amount of any allowance made by them to a poor family will be considered by the poor-law authorities in determining the scale of outdoor relief, they are likely either to withhold the money altogether, as only given in alleviation of rates, or, what is more probable, to give it without the knowledge of the local authorities. The first course stops the flow of charity; the second is demoralising and opens the door to many abuses. The best means to meet the difficulty would seem to be that in all such cases where the board of guardians are granting relief—and in all such cases the relief must by law be adequate—the almoners of charities should abstain from giving food or money, or supplying any such articles as the guardians are themselves strictly bound to grant, and especially from giving their charity in such a manner as would constitute a regular increase of income. If the charitable agencies wish to interpose at all in such cases, they should confine their assistance to donations of bedding or clothing, or any similar articles which the guardians may not consider themselves bound to provide at a particular moment, and which can be easily distinguished from other relief. It may be well to add that boards of guardians cannot legally give relief—1, in redeeming tools or clothes from pawn; 2, in purchasing tools; 3, in purchasing clothes (except in cases of urgent necessity); 4, in paying the cost of conveyance to any part of the United Kingdom; 5, in paying rent or lodging. So that assistance rendered for any of these purposes will not interfere with the action of the guardians.

"The general principle to be borne in mind seems to be that the obligations of the guardians should not be curtailed, and that where the charitable associations consider it within their province to deal at all with persons on the parish lists, they should do so not by affording additional means of income, but by supplying, once for all, such articles as do not clash with or overlap the relief administered by the guardians. It should, however, be clearly understood that no invitation is suggested to the charities to come, even in an indirect way, to the assistance of those for whom the guardians are bound to provide adequate relief. What is suggested is that where the charities, as a matter of fact, do come in contact with that class of poor, they should act on the principles indicated, and, as far as practicable, in concert with the guardians.

"A cordial understanding between the poor-law authorities and the charitable organisations, based upon arrangements of the kind suggested, does not appear to be hopeless.

"It remains to consider by what means such an understanding can be brought about.

"The first point is that there should be every opportunity for every agency, official or private, engaged in relieving the poor, to know fully and accurately the details of the work performed by all similarly engaged. The lists of the relieving officers would form the natural basis for the necessary information. No funds are at the disposal of the Poor-Law Board with which they could appoint a staff and provide offices for organising a general registration of metropolitan relief. Other means must therefore be sought for providing that a public registering office should be established in every large district, where registers should be kept of all persons in receipt of parochial relief, with such particulars attached as might guide others in their inquiries. The clergy of all denominations, and the representatives of all the charities in the neighbourhood, should be invited to send in their lists to such offices, and to make themselves acquainted with the other lists deposited there, by which means an accurate dictionary or reference-book might be framed which would supply the necessary information about almost every person who had once received relief, either parochial or charitable. In the absence of any sufficient legal power in the Poor-Law Board to enforce an organisation of this kind, the working of the plan must mainly depend on the voluntary action of the

guardians of the various charitable bodies; but the Poor-Law Board will be happy to afford any aid that may be in their power, and to authorise such expenditure as may fall within legal limits. They would be prepared—

"1. To authorise the guardians to print weekly lists, containing the names and addresses of outdoor paupers, and the sums given in relief of each case.

"2. To authorise any reasonable remuneration for extra work to officers whom the guardians may employ to carry out this arrangement.

"3. To instruct their inspectors to facilitate the communication between the official and private agencies, where such interposition may be of any service, and to assist in systematising as far as possible relief operations in various parts of the metropolis.

"It is evident that the suggestion made may be acted upon in all those unions where the guardians may be prepared to adopt them, without waiting for the adhesion of any union which may be less disposed to co-operate in the scheme. The successful working of the plan in even a few of the largest and most pauperised districts would in itself be of great value, and undoubtedly secure a similar organisation throughout the metropolis.

"When the means of communication are established it might be possible to agree on certain regulations which the charities might with much advantage engage to observe, not indiscriminately or as an inflexible rule, but as a general practice. They might undertake—

"1. To abstain from giving money or food to those in receipt of parish relief.

"2. To inform the relieving officers of any gifts of blankets or clothing, upon the understanding that these gifts should not be taken into account for the purpose of curtailing the ordinary relief.

"3. They might apply to the relieving officer on behalf of all such totally destitute persons whom in the course of their operations they might find unrelieved, but who properly fall within the sphere of the relieving officer. On the other hand, when the relieving officers are applied to for relief, and are bound to refuse it because the applicants are not actually destitute in the strict sense of the term, they might pass on the names and addresses to the charitable agencies where they think that the cases are likely to fall within the class which the charity undertakes to assist.

"It will, of course, be understood that the Poor-Law Board have no power in this matter to act beyond granting the necessary authority for the expenditure incurred on a part of the organisation required, as described above. They can only invite the various charitable agencies and the boards of guardians to consider the suggestions which they have made. In 1867 great advantage resulted in the east end of London from the understanding established between the guardians, on the one hand, and the representatives of the charities on the other, with the co-operation of Mr. Selater-Booth, then Secretary to the Poor-Law Board, and Mr. Corbett, Poor-Law Inspector. At the time of the cotton famine the poor-law authorities and the administrators of charities also worked together with great success. These precedents justify the belief that great benefits would result to the metropolis if a cordial understanding could be arrived at, and arrangements made between all parties engaged in relieving the poor, based on practical and systematic rules, in conformity with the general plan sketched in this minute.

"Poor-Law Board, Nov. 20."

THE MISSION SERVICES.

THE Revival Mission, or, as it is called in one of the official handbills, "the twelve days of prayer and preaching for the conversion of sinners," which has been going on since Sunday week in upwards of one hundred churches of the metropolis and its suburbs, came to an end on Wednesday evening, when the services were concluded in nearly all the churches that have taken part in the movement by a "solemn renewal of baptismal vows." For this service a special form had been prepared. It consisted of one of the forms of confession used in the Prayer Book and a hymn; after which the officiating clergyman asked the congregation some of the questions and answers to be found in the baptismal and confirmation services, to which the people present replied "I do," and "I will," in a hearty and solemn manner. This was followed by another prayer and a blessing; after which, in many churches, one or more hymns were sung, either standing or in procession. The clergy, in most cases, after the end of the services, retired into the vestries or sacristies, and occupied themselves with receiving penitents in confession up to a late hour. "A Guide to Confession," with prayers to be said before and after, is contained in the "Book of the Mission," which was published under the authority of the clergy and sold for a penny at the doors of all the churches. The "renewal of baptismal vows" formed a very striking and effective finale to the revival services.

At several of the churches—that of St. Augustine, Hackney-road, for example, where the services have been conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hiliard, of Norwich—the concluding service of the Mission has risen to the dignity of a solemn "function;" the clergy and choir prefacing it by walking in procession round the church singing the well-known hymn, "Onward, Christian soldiers," with the accessories of banners, incense, and processional cross. In the poor district of Haggerstone these somewhat "sensational" features have proved very effective. In Haggerstone, too, the field-preaching, or rather street-preaching, system has been adopted, both on Sunday and on other evenings, and the clergy have found attentive listeners.

At many of the churches—such, for instance, as that of St. Columba, in Kingsland-road—the efforts of the clergy and other officers within the walls of the church have been ably seconded by an army of auxiliaries outside, who have busied themselves day by day and night by night in distributing handbills of a "sensational" character, in the hopes of drawing the stragglers from the streets within the sound of the Gospel tidings. The following will serve as a specimen:—"What is a Mission? It is a call to the converted—to grow in grace! To the unconverted—to flee from the wrath to come! To all—to prepare to meet their God!" Here the preacher of the Mission, Father Stanton, has occasionally adopted the plan of going forth into the by-ways and alleys, followed by a band of enthusiastic Churchmen, using extempore prayers and singing extempore litanies. So popular has this proved that he has agreed to continue this special service every Saturday night at eleven o'clock.

In other places—for instance, in Lambeth, in Marylebone, and in some parts of Finsbury, and at the east end of London—a bellman has been sent round, early and late, warning the passers-by of what was going on in the sacred building or school-room close at hand. In Stepney, Spitalfields, and other parts of the east end of London, the same ends have been accomplished by the agency of volunteer lay helpers, both men and women. This has been done with marked effect at Christ Church, Watney-street, Stepney, a district where it is calculated that out of its 13,000 inhabitants some 10,000 never enter a place of worship. Here the work was started by a "conference" of communicants, by whose advice the parish was mapped out into districts, and while several of the poor communicants offered the use of their rooms, and in some cases the use of their doorsteps, the news of the Mission and its meaning and design was brought to the ears of almost every resident. The result was that in a day or two a working men's meeting was held at which between 300 and 400 were present, who publicly resolved that henceforth they and their families would attend the services of the Church. This step, again, was followed up by "prayer meetings" and "instruction classes." It is desirable to mention this fact, since an impression has gone abroad that the clergy of the eastern part of the metropolis have not been as active in this matter as their brethren in the more central districts.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, where the preacher has been Mr. Prescott, the services have been prefaced by an address, which was circulated through the parish in advance, by the Incumbent, Canon Gregory. Here, though the sensational element has been wholly

absent, the attractions being strictly limited to hymns and prayers and collects taken from the Prayer Book, the attendance at all the services has been very large, and an extraordinary number of men and youths have offered themselves for instruction. At the new Church of St. Chad, Haggerstone, also, we are told that the preaching has been purposely divested of all the sensational element, being confined to plain instruction in the rudiments of Christian doctrine and practice. In both these places, we believe, the "classes for instruction" will remain, as permanent fruits of the Mission. The same may be said of St. Augustine's, Haggerstone, where the confirmation and communion classes are to be turned into permanent institutions. The "class for women" at this Mission has been crowded daily.

At the temporary church of St. Mary, Primrose-hill, though it does not stand in a poor district, the services have been well attended, more especially those addressed to domestic servants. At St. Michael's, Shoreditch, the sensational element has found its vent in a distinct service, that of "The Via Crucis, or stations of the Cross," the pictorial effect of which has been very marked indeed. It may be described as a sort of peripatetic sermon upon the successive scenes of our Lord's Passion and Crucifixion, interspersed with prayers and hymns, delivered before fourteen different pictures of the Saviour in various attitudes of suffering. At St. Mary's, Crown-street, Soho, it is remarkable that all the worshippers have been poor, and that, though the church stands so near Oxford-street and Regent-street, scarcely a well-dressed person has been seen within its walls throughout the entire Mission.

It is observable that of the metropolitan churches where a "high" ritual is practised, or "high" doctrines are taught, those of St. Margaret, Munster-square, and St. Andrew, Wells-street, have held aloof from the revival movement, and that such men as Mr. Rogers, of Bishopsgate, and Canon Nisbet, of St. Giles's, each representing a different school of thought, have not in any way overtly committed themselves to it. Nor have the names of Mr. Liddon, nor Dr. Pusey, nor Mr. Carter (of Clewer), nor Mr. Gresley, been seen among the lists of preachers. But it must be remembered that, with a few exceptions, it has been made a leading principle of this "Mission" that one and the same individual should preach once at least daily in the same church; and therefore it may easily be imagined that no one, unless he were in the best health, would be likely to commit himself to so fatiguing a work.

In very many of the churches the service on Wednesday evening was not concluded till nearer eleven than ten o'clock, and even then there were scores waiting their turn to seek "ghostly counsel" and advice from the missionaries and the parochial clergy.

The most remarkable scene of all, perhaps, took place at St. Alban's, Holborn. Some days previously it was announced that, as a closing ceremony to the proceedings, those who desired to do so might renew their baptismal vows. As this ceremony was new to the Church of England, many strangers were present to witness it, and long before the eight o'clock service commenced the building was crowded in every part. The Rev. S. W. O'Neill, of the Society of St. John, at Cowley, was the officiating minister. At the close of the evening service he preached a short sermon upon the joys of heaven, remarkable for nothing but its plainness, but containing invitations to confession, and a very unmistakable illustration that the priesthood should be the interpreters of the Bible for the people. When the sermon was ended the preacher announced that instead of the customary address the four or five hundred people who occupied the nave of the church, and who had assembled there for the purpose, would perform the great ceremony of the evening. They would severally be provided with candles, previously blessed at the altar; and while each held his candle lighted he would go through the service, and they would close the ceremony with a procession round the church. He defended the blessing of the candles upon scriptural grounds, and said that so strongly did the clergy at that church feel the importance of such a ceremony that the vestments and sacred things used in the conduct of their service were all formally blessed. The reason why he asked them to light their candles was to remind them that when they were baptised they received in that sacrament the light of the Holy Spirit. At the end of the service they might take home all that remained of their candle, and burn it at the hour of their death. It would be a blessed thing so to set out upon their life anew, and at the most solemn and closing hour of their existence, to have a reminiscence of that most interesting event. He further requested that, in their responses, they would speak boldly. The rev. gentleman then retired to the altar, before which were placed two large trays of long wax tapers; and, after he had prayed over them, some attendants lighted one at the altar, and the remainder were distributed among the penitents who took part in the service. From the one candle ignited in the chancel, which was all ablaze with light, the remainder were lighted as they passed from hand to hand. After the singing of a hymn, the service began. When asked whether they solemnly promised to renew their vows made at their baptism, the people responded as with one voice, "I do." In answer to another question, they vehemently renounced the devil and all his works. Their steadfast belief in the Creed was as loudly affirmed, and so on to the end, the questions and answers being the same as in the Prayer-Book service. At the end of the closing prayer Mr. O'Neill, who had returned to the pulpit after he had blessed the candles, again stood before the altar, and was robed in a magnificent brocade cope. A procession was then formed down the centre aisle, and, with incense, banners, and candles, about 350 women and nearly 200 men marched round the church. It was a work of some difficulty to marshal them, to avoid confusion; but experience has made the St. Alban's people proficient in this duty. As a spectacle it was not equal to that well-known Easter ceremony in the Greek Church, where the building is made to burst out of darkness into sudden light; but it was nevertheless very magnificent, and the adjuncts of thrilling music and good singing added to the success. When the procession had gone round the church Mr. O'Neill pronounced the benediction, the lights were extinguished, and the congregation separated. Another novelty was also witnessed on Wednesday in the same church. Those who went there at half-past seven had an opportunity of seeing penitents going to confession. In one of the side aisles were two screens, very like ordinary fire-screens, simple brass standards with a piece of red cloth to separate the "priest" from the person making his confession. One of these screens was also provided with a wooden partition, containing what looked like the pigeon-hole of a ticket-office. Behind this screen sat Mr. O'Neill, and from time to time some four or five persons knelt before the pigeon-hole. After they had been there a longer or shorter time, according to circumstances, they withdrew with the "priest" behind one of the pillars, but in a few minutes returned to their seats in the church.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.—An interesting report has recently been issued from the Statistical Bureau at Washington showing the number of immigrants into the United States during the twelvemonth ending June 30, 1869. The total number was 389,651, of whom 240,477 were men, against 149,174 women. Of these 37,082 were first-class cabin passengers, 16,260 second-class; and the remaining 336,309 steerage or deck passengers. Of the two latter categories 253,754 disembarked at New York. The various nations of the world were represented by the following numbers:

Germany	132,537	China	12,874
Great Britain ..	60,286	Switzerland ..	3,650
Ireland	64,338	West Indies ..	2,254
Norway and Sweden ..	40,222	Italy	1,488
British North America ..	20,918	Spain	1,123
France	3,879	Russia	343
Denmark	3,649	Poland	184
Belgium	1,922	Other countries ..	378
Holland	1,184		
Azores	420	Total	382,569
Mexico	320		

It will be seen from this table that Germany now sends out larger numbers of emigrants than Great Britain and Ireland combined; whilst, in proportion to their population, France, Spain, and Russia send the fewest.

DR. TEMPLE AND THE SEE OF EXETER.

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE following is the reply of the Archbishop of Canterbury to a memorial from the Rural Dean and other clergy of the Rural Deanery of South Malling, on the subject of Dr. Temple's nomination and election:—

Stonehouse, St. Peter's, Thanet, Nov. 19.
 Rev. and Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial, signed by yourself and other clergy in the Deanery of South Malling, on the subject of the nomination of Dr. Temple to the see of Exeter. I shall not enter into the general question of the safeguards against any attempt being made in our mixed constitution of Church and State to force upon the Church a man who, from heretical opinion or from some other unfaithfulness, is unfitted to hold high office in the name of Christ. I shall only remark, in passing, that I feel thankful that those safeguards, as it appears to me, are very effectual. The principal question is, Has such an unworthy and unfit person been nominated to the see of Exeter? Now, personally I have known Dr. Temple for thirty years, and greatly reverence his many noble qualities. I endeavour, however, to approach the question as in God's sight, greatly fearing, on the one side, any injury to the faith of the Church; on the other, any injustice to the individual. And, with a solemn feeling of responsibility, the following is my judgment:—I do not consider that any blame can fairly attach to Dr. Temple for having originally contributed to the "Essays and Reviews." I believe that the persons requested so to contribute had no knowledge of the nature of the work. When the book appeared, I greatly regret that Dr. Temple did not take the earliest opportunity of dissociating his name from all connection with the volume. But I am bound to give full consideration to the following facts:—That the preface to the volume contains a general disclaimer on the part of all the writers of responsibility for anything but his own work; that in the protest against the book, which was signed by the Bishops, there was no allusion to any part of Dr. Temple's essay; that Dr. Temple did take an early opportunity of publishing a volume of his sermons, in which he sets forth his own belief and system of religious teaching. I am bound to pronounce that, in my judgment, Dr. Temple is not responsible for the opinions of the other essayists, and that his own works contain no statements contrary to the faith of the Church of England. He is an earnest and intelligent believer in all the great doctrines set forth in our Prayer-Book and Articles. Knowing from other sources his earnest, self-denying, energetic Christian life, I do not wonder that so many of the attached members of the Church of England have continued to show their unwavering confidence in his Christian excellence by intrusting him with a greater number of pupils than has ever been gathered together in Rugby School, and that this feeling of public confidence has led the Prime Minister to judge that he might fairly be raised to the episcopate. On the other hand, I feel very strongly that Dr. Temple, if he believes that he cannot do so now, is bound, at least, when he enters on the duties of the see of Exeter, to take steps as soon as possible for allaying the anxiety which has been called forth, and for convincing all that are committed to him in the Lord that the book called "Essays and Reviews" is far indeed from being an exponent of his sentiments and of his religious teaching.

I remain, rev. and dear Sir, yours, very truly,

(Signed) A. C. CANTUAR.

The Rev. J. J. Saint, Rector of Speldhurst, Rural Dean of the Deanery of South Malling.

THE CONFIRMATION OF DR. TEMPLE.

Bishop Trower, Sub-Dean of Exeter, who is to be assisted by a London committee sitting in Parliament street, has determined upon organising an opposition to Dr. Temple on the occasion of the approaching confirmation of his election. Before he can be consecrated there must be a legal confirmation of the election which has been made by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and the Bishop-Elect must appear personally before Sir Travers Twiss, the Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury. The proceeding usually takes place in the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow, which was formerly one of the Archbishop's peculiars. One part of the ceremony consists in the apparator being directed by the Vicar-General to go into the body of the church and to declare that if there are any persons who oppose the confirmation they must come forward and be heard. It rarely happens, of course, that any persons avail themselves of this invitation; but in the case of Dr. Hampden's confirmation after election to the Bishopric of Hereford, on Jan. 11, 1818, Mr. Townsend, the Proctor, stood forward and on the part of several persons opposed the confirmation. This was objected to, but Dr. Addams and others were permitted to argue in support of the right to object. The Vicar-General refused to hear any objections whatever, but pronounced all future objectors contumacious. On Jan. 14 Sir Fitzroy Kelly moved the Court of Queen's Bench for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to the Archbishop of Canterbury and others to hold a court in the matter of the confirmation. The rule was argued before four Judges on Jan. 21 and three following days, the question being raised as to whether the act of confirmation was a ministerial or a judicial act—that is, whether the Archbishop gives a merely official sanction to the confirmation, or whether he exercises a judicial power in deciding upon the grounds of objection as valid or invalid. Of the four Judges, two, Lord Denman and Sir William Erle, decided that the act was ministerial only; the other two, Mr. Justice Pattison and Mr. Justice Coleridge, were of a contrary opinion, and decided that the rule for a mandamus ought to be made absolute. As the Judges were two and two, the motion fell through and the rule was discharged. It remains, therefore, to this day undecided whether the confirmation of the act of confirmation of the election of a bishop is a ministerial or judicial act.

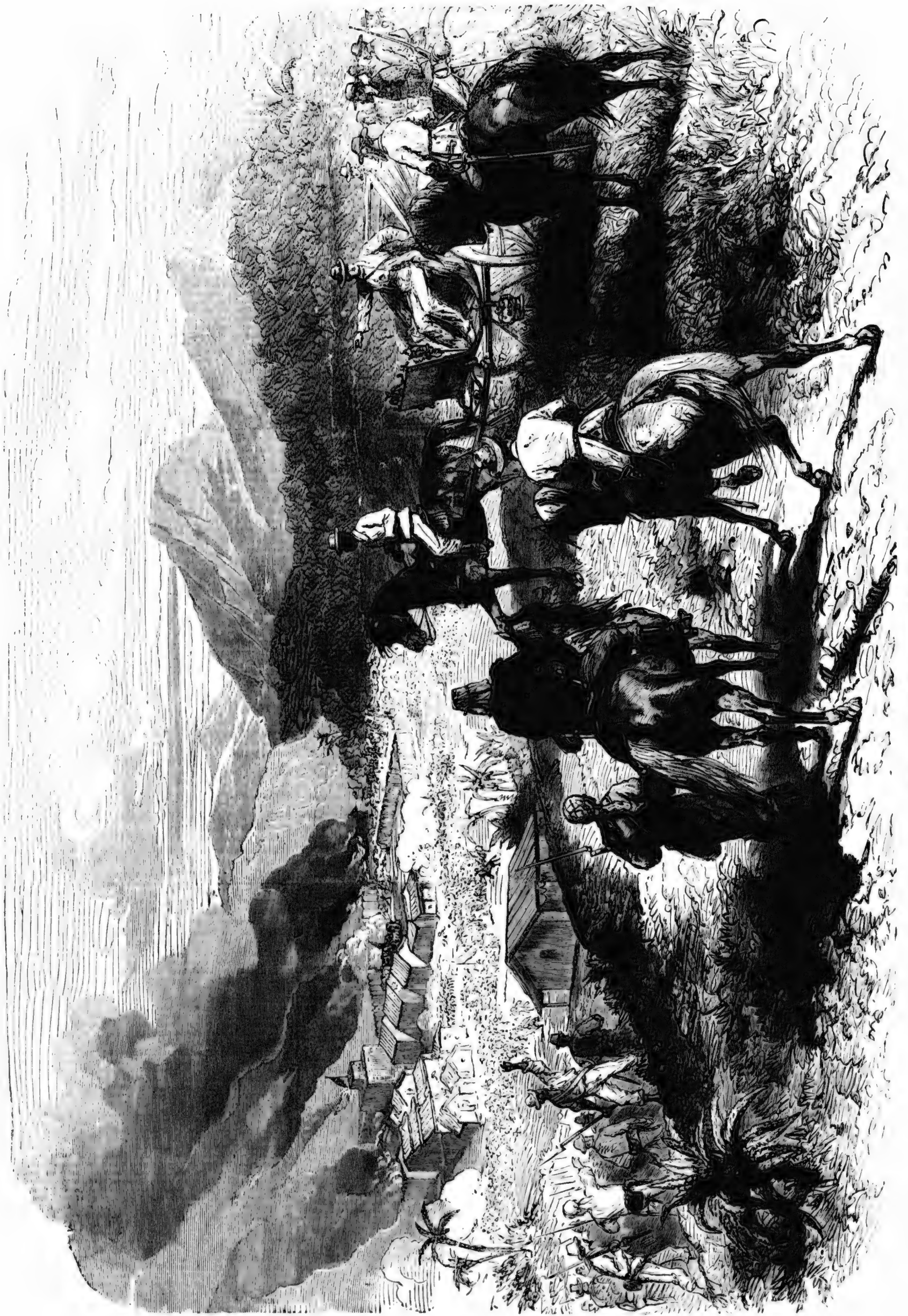
THE NEW BISHOP AND HIS LATE COLLEAGUES AND PUPILS.

The assistant masters of Rugby School have commissioned Mr. Woolner to execute a bust of the Doctor, to be placed in the Arnold Library. The boys intend presenting him with a testimonial. Old Rugbyans have also signified their desire to testify their personal regard for Dr. Temple. He will likewise receive a congratulatory address from the friendly societies of the neighbourhood at a public dinner on the 1st proximo. Dr. Temple's departure from Rugby at the end of the term is the subject of universal regret both in the school and the town.

MR. PEABODY, about a quarter of a century ago, was so much pleased with an American lady visiting London, that he offered her his hand and fortune, which were accepted. Learning a short time afterwards that she was already engaged, he rebuked her lack of sincerity, and broke off the engagement.

COLONEL GREVILLE-NUGENT on being raised to the Peerage will take the title of Baron Greville. The Right Hon. J. Fitzpatrick will be Baron Gowran; Lord Edward Howard, Baron Howard of Glossop; Mr. Glyn, Baron Wolverton; Mr. Robartes, Baron Robartes. Lord Southesk will take his seat in the House of Lords by the title of Baron Balinhard. Sir John Acton will be Lord Acton.

THE RELAPSING (FAMINE) FEVER IN LONDON.—Last Saturday the Metropolitan Asylums Board held a meeting at Spring gardens, when the subject of making arrangements to meet the influx of fever cases caused by the fearful epidemic of "famine fever" was brought forward. Dr. Brewer, M.P., the president of the board, occupied the chair. Dr. Brewer, as the chairman of the special committee appointed in consequence of the communication from the Privy Council and the orders of the Poor-Law Board, stated that the committee, without the loss of an hour's time, put themselves in communication with architects of well-known repute, with a view to the preparation of plans for a temporary hospital; and, in accordance with the views of the President of the Poor-Law Board, had communicated with the governors of the London Fever Hospital, who had shown themselves ready to assist in meeting the great emergency by allowing the building for sixty patients to be erected on their ground, undertaking all the care of the patients, at a nominal sum per head each day, the board taking the responsibility of paying such rent for the building as would cover its cost. This was done to meet the Act of Parliament which did not permit of the board's erecting any supplementary building to those for the erection of which they already have power. He (Dr. Brewer) now moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so said the board had reason to be thankful that there was a body in London like the Governors and officers of the London Fever Hospital, ready to place all the energy, the experience, and the training of that worthy charity of London at the disposal of the authorities, at a cost which would leave the ratepayers of London still their debtors. The report was seconded and adopted. Thanks were voted to the governors of the London Fever Hospital, and it was further provided that the committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board should be instructed to provide for a new temporary hospital, on the site of the new Fever Hospital at Hampstead, by obtaining plans, &c., so that if the epidemic should still increase an asylum may be erected there with speed. It was stated that in the opinion of some, the "casual poor" had brought the fever. After these measures had been resolved upon, and it had been stated that the hospital would be almost at once ready for patients, the board adjourned in order to go into committee for the adoption of other measures in relation to this subject.



ATTACK BY CUBAN INSURGENTS ON LAS TUNAS.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF WIED.

THE marriage of Prince Charles of Roumania with Princess Elizabeth of Wied has already been announced, and the alliance may exercise such potent influences in the rather turbulent country in which this lady has taken up her abode, that the event may be said to be of considerable political importance. Her Serene Highness Princess Pauline Elizabeth Otilie Louise de Wied is the daughter of the late Prince William Charles of Wied and her Royal Highness Princess Marie Wilhelmina Frederika Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau. The present chief of the house of Wied, Prince William Adolphe Maximilian Charles, elder brother of the bride, is betrothed to a niece of the King of Holland. Thus the Princess of Roumania belongs to one of the most ancient and influential of the governing families of Germany, and is closely allied to the reigning houses of the Netherlands and Sweden, as well as to those of Saxe-Altenberg, Oldenburg, Waldeck, and Pyrmont. The marriage, which was celebrated on the 15th inst., at the queer, silent, formal old Moravian town of Neuwied, was so promptly decided that everybody was surprised, and perhaps old-fashioned German etiquette was a little shocked, until it made allowance for the romantic character of the Prince. The young ruler of Roumania is, in fact, a little celebrated for what his enemies may call *coups de théâtre*—sudden and surprising exploits which smack of adventure, and are sometimes a little dangerous not only to personal safety but to that reputation for sagacity which is one of the best acquirements of modern leadership. However, as he owes his position to the courageous and rather romantic way in which he took possession of the Roumanian throne in 1866, he is not likely to correct his natural temperament on slight grounds. At any rate, his marriage seems to have been projected and executed with the same sudden determination; and, while his friends and many of the public journals have been making all sorts of alliances for him, he has been rapidly calculating the chances of the situation and acting entirely on his own responsibility. The result has been that one fine morning he quitted the Hôtel Bristol, in Paris, where he was staying, in company of M. Strat, and, with no more preparation than if he intended to spend a day in the country, set off to Cologne. On their return, thirty-six hours afterwards, it was discovered that the time had been employed in securing the establishment of a dynasty in taking an important step for Roumania. Our readers will see by the Portrait which we publish that the future Princess of that country has, at least, some of the qualifications for her high and difficult position—firmness, courage, and decision. But, added to these, are



PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF WIED, WIFE OF PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.

such characteristics as are calculated to attract all with whom she associates—warm affections, keen sympathies, and the intellectual acquirements which distinguish so many members of her family. On Wednesday the Prince and his bride entered Bucharest in state. The civil marriage was performed by the Burgomaster; and fifty bridal couples were united at the same time, the streets were decorated, and in the evening the town was illuminated in honour of the event.

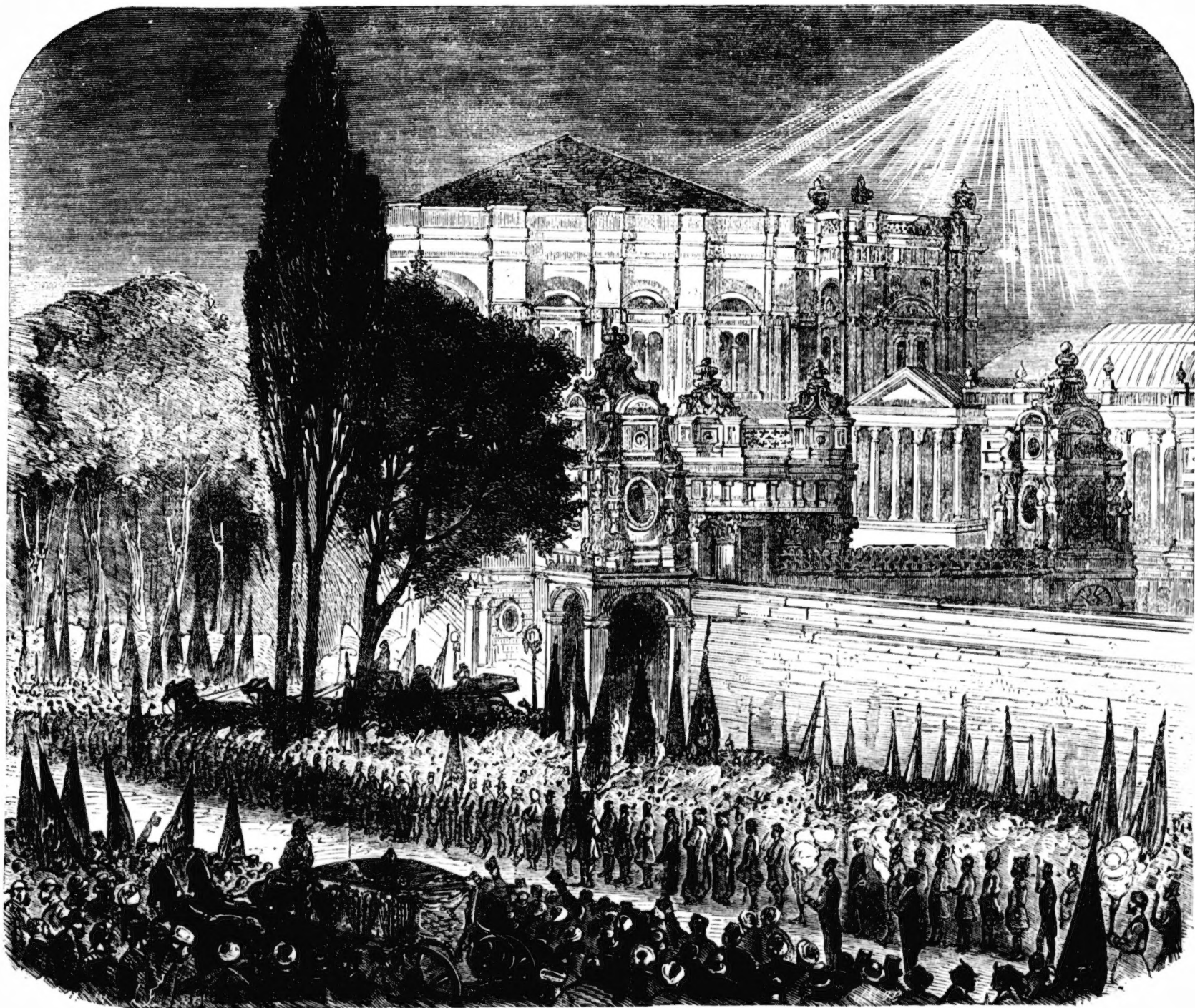
THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

ATTACK ON LAS TUNAS.

IN some remarks, a few weeks ago, on the progress of the Cuban insurrection, we compared the situation of that unhappy island to that of the South American Republics during the long war which has raged in various portions of the Paraguayan territory. The struggle seems likely to be almost interminable, unless some stronger Power should come to the rescue and settle the dispute by the simple method of superseding the action of both combatants. No positive information can be obtained of the precise state of affairs, since both parties claim to be advancing their cause; and, except that every encounter is fierce and sanguinary, and that the entire island—the most beautiful and important of the Spanish colonies—is suffering from the prolonged guerrilla warfare, with its vicissitudes that lead to no definite result, no opinion can be formed of the probable effects of the rebellion. Our present illustration represents the last important movement of the insurgent force in an attack upon Las Tunas, a place of little consequence except as a strong position during the conflict, but one where the struggle has been two or three times repeated. Here the leader of the insurrectionary movement conducted the attack in person—that is to say, he remained with his staff at some distance, on an eminence where he could overlook the proceedings from the seat of his open carriage; for Cespedes, the director of the rebellion, is a lawyer, and, though he is well known for his courage, and is always present at the attacks of his troops, he is incapable of riding, either from ill-health or from want of understanding the art of equestrianism. For this reason he is unable to join the officers of his staff except in a *volante*, one of those Cuban carriages which, in the fashionable resorts of the islanders, crowd the public roadways, and are one of the most agreeable modes of locomotion ever adopted. Our Engraving represents Cespedes issuing his orders for the attack and directing the operations of the battle.

INSURGENT LEADERS.

One of the American papers contains the following account of some of the insurgent chiefs in Cuba given by a deserter from their ranks:—



TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AT CONSTANTINOPLE IN HONOUR OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

"Quesada," he says, "is tall in stature, rather stout, of dark complexion and good appearance, wears a long moustache and goatee, and is about forty-five years of age. His dress is generally of a lead colour, of a material resembling silk, or of black with white stripes, of the same stuff, and a white shirt over a red one. He wears valuable finger-rings, a pin in his cravat, and two magnificent watches, with two chains about his neck, one of which is set with emeralds. He carries a small revolver, mounted with ivory, and on his saddle four valuable six-shooters. He has a badge made of silk and patent leather—the former, with the colours red, yellow, blue, and white, bearing the arms of Mexico. His sword is of great magnificence, the gold mountings forming the Mexican eagle and coat of arms. His hat, which is also of lead colour, bears the Cuban cockade with the arms of the Republic (*en ciernes*), and the initials V.C.L. in letters of gold. He generally mounts a horse of a golden colour, or a black one, and always has as a reserve a large mule and an extra horse. At Oretana, near Najaza, he has fifty horses—his personal property—and he has 200 more at Ojo de Agua, which no one ever mounts. At San José de Tinima, nearly in front of La Seiba, not long ago he had twelve horses in a stable. His staff wear red flannel shirts, white pants, boots of common leather with tops of the same material, Panama hats, or those made of the native palm, with cockade in front, having a bordered wreath and the initials V.C.L. in silver. The staff is composed of thirty-five men, in whom he has confidence. Its members carry a revolver, a Spencer rifle, and a machete, or small sword. His body-guard were a blue flannel shirt, black or white pants, palm hats, and use swords. All are well mounted with horses shod on the four feet, and well equipped. Quesada is represented as a despot, proud, sanguinary, and cowardly. He treats all, save the members of his staff, very roughly, and will order a man to be shot for a mere trifle. His capacity is very limited, and his record of service among the insurgents, as also in Mexico, is stained with the most uncalculated crimes." Of Chicho Valdes we read:—"He is short in stature, stout, about the same age as Quesada, and wears his beard in the same manner. He is dark, and a few grey hairs are making their appearance on his head. He wears boots made of cotton check, and a hat nearly a lead colour (it is to be hoped that he has on his person other articles of wearing apparel, but these are not mentioned); he is despotic, sanguinary, a thief, and an incendiary. It was he who burned Marati, and killed three Catalan coopers there. He calls the negroes his 'carnal brothers' (*hermanos carnales*), and his men are continually deserting from him. One moonlight night in the month of September, while his men were in quarters, he hanged fifteen negroes because they had music and dancing a little longer than he permitted, and he daily hangs blacks and whites for the most trivial causes."

ANOTHER large reduction in the number of workmen employed in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, is expected to be made before long, instructions having been received from the War Office for a return to be prepared, showing the smallest possible number of men required to be retained in the various departments, with the idea of merely keeping the establishment open and in perfect working order.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUMBER.—The old warp known as Roads Island, which extends for several miles down the Humber, has been purchased, and it is in contemplation to pile, jetty, and throw out extensive land works, irrespective of cost, so as to improve the navigation of this part of the river. These improvements will necessitate a large outlay in the shape of material and labour, and will prove very desirable as tending to ease the present over-stocked labour market. The late storms have done extensive damage in the neighbourhood of Winttingham, and the foreshore for many hundreds of yards in that locality has fallen into the river in some places to the width of four yards. Lord Carlington, the tenant for life of the Winttingham and other properties, is constructing embankments to guard against these inroads, which have done considerable damage to his estate.

OUR ANCESTORS AS LEGISLATORS.—Upwards of two centuries since the following, among other standing orders, were printed, the first bearing date May 17, 1614:—"Ordered, That this House shall sit every day at seven o'clock in the morning, and enter into the great business at eight, and no new motion to be made after twelve. Ordered, That so soon as the clock strikes twelve, Mr. Speaker do go out of the chair, and the House shall rise; and that, in going forth, no member shall stir until Mr. Speaker do go before, and then all the rest shall follow. Whosoever shall go out of the House before Mr. Speaker shall forfeit 10s., but that the reporters may go first. Ordered, That no member of the long robe do presume to plead any cause at the bar of the House of Lords without leave." In 1693 it was "Ordered, That no member of the House do presume to smoke tobacco in the gallery or at the table of the House sitting at committees.—*Solicitors' Journal*."

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The works at St. Thomas's Hospital are proceeding both satisfactorily and with rapidity; for already the work executed and the materials on the ground are of the estimated value of £220,000, while the contract price is £330,000. The treasurer has also no question about the governors being in possession of sufficient funds to carry out all they propose. This institution has been peculiarly fortunate in unexpected additions to its income from time to time. Thus, coprolites have been found to exist in sufficient quantities on its farm at Comberton to warrant a person in paying £120 per acre for a right to search for and remove them. The compensation to be paid to the tenant will be very trifling, and the land will not be in any way deteriorated for cultivation by the removal of the coprolites. For the sake of the poor, it is to be wished that the hospital may meet with many such windfalls.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN ALTAR.—There has been some excitement amongst lovers of antiquarian lore in Weardale, owing to a Roman altar of great antiquity being found at the village of Eastgate. For some time this stone has been partly exposed to view on the bank of a tributary of the Wear, and, having been dislodged the other day, it turned out on examination to be of great antiquity. It bears the following inscription, in addition to which are two fishes with birds' heads and other sculpture-work:—

D. E. E. O.
SILVANO
AVRELIVS
QVIRIVS
P. R. Q. P. Q.

the purport of which reads: "Dedicated to Silvanus (a heathen god) by Aurelius, Emperor of Rome." The stone is of millstone grit.

ACCIDENTS ON THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—A collision took place on the North British Railway, at Morningside, shortly before eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. The line is a single one. At twenty minutes to eight o'clock a passenger-train had just left Morningside, and got about 200 yards, when it was run into by a mineral-train that had passed the previous station without stopping, as it should have done. The driver of the passenger-train saw the collision was inevitable and reversed his engine, and thus lessened the shock. The collision, however, knocked him off the engine, and the fireman having jumped off, the reversed engine drove the train back through Morningside station, on to the Caledonian line. The guard was stunned, and it was some time before he could put on the brakes and stop the train. Six or seven passengers were much injured, but no one was killed. It was feared that the train would be run into by a train due on the Caledonian system, but that train was delayed by another accident which had happened at Garringhill Junction. By some means a mineral-train had got into its way at that junction, and at 7.10 the limited mail from London dashed into it. No one was much hurt, but the mineral-train was smashed to pieces, and the mail-train detained. Garringhill is only three or four miles from Morningside. The morning was foggy.

MONUMENT TO OLD MORTALITY.—The publishing firm of Messrs. A. and C. Black have just done a kindly deed to mark the spot where rest the remains of Robert Paterson, the Old Mortality of Sir Walter Scott's novel—a deed similar to that of the great Wizard himself, when he caused to be erected in the churchyard of Irongray, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, a tomb stone over the resting-place of Helen Walker, the prototype of Jeanie Deans. The venerable renovator of the tombs of the Covenanters, in the last of his peregrinations at his hallowed work, was in the neighbourhood of Bankend, parish of Caerlaverock, about eight miles from Dumfries, when he was seized with illness, and was found on the roadside. He was removed to a friendly house, where he died in a few days, and was interred in the churchyard of Caerlaverock. No stone marks the spot where he reposes; but the particular place is known. Messrs. Black recently gave orders that a monument should be placed over Old Mortality's grave, and with good taste directed that the memorial should be in keeping with the simple taste of him it was designed to commemorate. In accordance with Messrs. Black's instructions, a monumental mason of Dumfries has finished a headstone of red freestone, which will be placed this week in Caerlaverock churchyard. The stone has a circular top, with a beaded moulding. Near the upper part of the stone a mallet and chisel, crossed, are cut in relief, and underneath is the following inscription:—"Erected to the memory of Robert Paterson, the Old Mortality of Sir Walter Scott, who was buried here, February, 1801."

Why seeks he with unwearied toil
Through Death's dim walls to urge his way,
Reclaim his long arrested soul,
And lead oblivion into day?—*Scotlanian*.

OPERA AND OPERATIC NEWS.

THE winter season at the Royal Italian Opera is, as everyone who studies musical criticism ought by this time to know, the season above all of classical opera. "Lucia" has been given but once, "La Sonnambula" but once; while on non-Italian nights, in the course of little more than a fortnight, "Don Giovanni" (the work of a German, if not precisely a German opera), "Zauberflöte," "Fidelio," "Hamlet" (poor substitute for even the feeblest of the often feeble works of Donizetti himself!), and "Robert le Diable" have been presented. Never was there such a time as now for subscribers who for little money desire much music. In most important respects the winter performances are not inferior to those of the summer. In "Robert le Diable," for instance, of which a somewhat mangled version was produced last Saturday, the cast was almost identical, and as regards three of the principal characters absolutely identical, with that of the summer. Mdlle. Titiens represented Alice, Mdlle. Ilma di Murska was the Princess Isabelle, Signor Mongini played Robert. Signor Antonucci, the new bass, appeared as Bertram, and displayed a fine voice, the beauty of which, through the nervousness of the singer, had not been very perceptible on the opening night. In the duet with Raimbault he sang with a good deal of expression, and in the scene with the demon he delivered his short solo in irreproachable style. Signor Della Rocca, the new tenor, is not a singer of much force; but he is inoffensive, painstaking, and has a voice of pleasing quality. With the performance of the first tenor and of the two prima donnas of this opera the public were already familiar. Mdlle. Titiens appears to us more than ever unfitted for the simple, youthful, sentimental part of Alice; but at the present moment there is really no other vocalist at the Royal Italian Opera to whom it could be assigned. Nevertheless, the theory at this establishment is that Alice is a part for the dramatic soprano, belonging as such, of right and in accordance with precedent, to Mdlle. Titiens. In the summer, when Mdlle. Nilsson—perfect Alice, if a perfect Alice is to be found—was a member of the company, the character was still assigned to Mdlle. Titiens, to whom it is entirely unsuited. It is in such characters as Medea, Leonora (in "Fidelio"), and Donna Anna, that this admirable tragic vocalist, to be rightly appreciated, should be heard. Mdlle. Di Murska as the Princess was brilliantly successful, and in the grand scene with Robert sang the celebrated air "Roberto, toi que j'aime" with such passionate expression that the house was roused to enthusiasm. She was deprived of one of her best scenes, the finale to the second act, including the soprano's solo, "C'est la trompette guerrière;" but the air at the commencement of the second act, "En vain j'espère," had been retained, and this also gave the vocalist an opportunity of distinguishing herself, by which she did not fail to profit. Signor Mongini's performance as Robert was vigorous, and far more remarkable for vigour than for expression; but the music of this part is not over delicate, and must be sung with energy or not at all.

With regard to Mdlle. Ilma di Murska's performance in the part of Ophelia, we must, for the present, content ourselves with saying that it was thoroughly and deservedly successful. Mdlle. Di Murska's peculiar qualities of voice and style have, indeed, never been displayed to better effect than in the last scene of M. Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet," the only scene in the whole work which is really attractive. "M. Ambroise Thomas," says a contemporary, "ceasing from his violent and unnatural strainings after dramatic effect, becomes himself again directly the ballet enters. M. Thomas can write ballet music (witness 'Betty,' which is full of light rhythmical melody) and light operatic music in the comic style (witness 'Le Caid'); but in dealing with serious dramatic subjects he forces his talent, and with the result that might be expected. The dancing divertissement, however, having once brought him back to his natural vein, he continues to be natural and graceful throughout Ophelia's death scene. Ophelia's waltz is, of course, nothing but a dance tune, but it is, at least, a pretty dance tune. Then M. Thomas, in the same scene, makes good use of the beautiful Swedish melody, which plays almost as important a part in 'Hamlet' as 'The Last Rose' does in 'Martha.' It is fortunate for the work that this charming scene occurs, as of necessity it must, at the end of the opera. If it belonged to the first act, certainly no one would wait to hear the second."

Among the various scraps of operatic news that have lately reached us are the following:—Mdlle. Sessi, a young Viennese soprano, with a pleasing voice and magnificent hair (everyone lays great stress on the hair), has made a successful debut, at the Théâtre Italien, of Paris, in "La Sonnambula." The French public continue to be in raptures with Signor Fraschini—an ancient but accomplished tenor, who, when he sung, two years ago, at Drury Lane, was not much liked. Madame Grisi, accompanying Signor Mario to St. Petersburg, fell ill at Berlin, but soon recovered, and will shortly rejoin her husband in the Russian capital. The sisters Marchisio are singing with great success at Moscow, in "Semi-ramide." The soprano sister has also been heard in "Otello," and (above all) "Sappho," and is about to appear in "Norma."

RUGBY SCHOOL.—The Rev. Henry Hayman, B.D., of St. John's College, Oxford, and Head Master of St. Andrew's College, Bradford, was, last Saturday, elected to the Head Mastership of Rugby School, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Temple to the Bishopric of Exeter. Mr. Hayman has been Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School, Southwark, and of the Grammar School at Cheltenham. He has also been an assistant preacher at the Temple Church. Amongst his published works are some Latin and Greek translation exercises, and a letter to Dean Mansel, condemning the Public Schools Latin Primer. Mr. Hayman obtained his M.A. degree in 1851.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—As the Christmas holidays draw near, Professor Pepper is, as usual, busy with his preparations for the amusement of the young folk when they come home from school; and he has already provided one entertainment which is certain to excite their wonder and command their admiration. This is no less than a representation of the spirit-stirring old romance of the "Mysteries of Udolpho," performed by a small number of living actors, assisted by an apparently unlimited body of ghosts and spectres who come and go at the good-will and pleasure of the conductors and managers of the performance. Neither ghosts nor actors speak a word; but the story of the drama—somewhat marred, it must be confessed, by the manner of telling—is "unfolded" by the Brothers Wardroper as the action proceeds. It is not, however, the actors nor the quaintly-painted drop-scenes—illustrating passages in the novel—that attract the most attention. Everyone goes to see the ghosts, and there are ghosts enough to please everyone.

TENANT-RIGHT IN ENGLAND.—There was a large meeting of the members of the Shropshire Chamber of Agriculture on Monday, at Wenlock, to discuss the question of compensation for unexhausted improvements on land. Mr. R. J. More was voted to the chair. The discussion was opened by Mr. Evan Davies, sen., who argued that the question was not one that affected the farmer simply, but the country at large, since no man in his senses would invest a large amount of his capital in the improvement of land so long as he had no security for its return; and the result was that many farms were but indifferently cultivated, and consequently much food was lost to the nation. His idea was that a legislative enactment giving the tenant compensation for unexhausted improvements was necessary, and he would move, "That it is necessary for the encouragement of a better cultivation of the soil that legislation should be obtained to give to the tenant compensation for his unexhausted improvements." This was seconded by Mr. James Beddoes. Colonel Corbett, M.P., testified to the ability with which Mr. Davies had brought the matter forward, but thought that leases would be more generally liked by both landlord and tenant than the plan proposed; and he did not see any difficulty in the way of granting leases. In his opinion the objection to leases was greater on the part of the tenant than on the side of the landlord. He (Colonel Corbett) had repeatedly offered them, and could not get his tenants to take them. He thought that no tenant could work as well under a tenant-right bill as under a lease; as in the latter case he would know how many years he had to depend upon to recoup himself for his outlay. After a lengthy discussion, in the course of which the chairman showed that some years ago it was the custom in Salop to grant compensation to a tenant for unexhausted improvements on his leaving a farm, which is now the practice in Lincolnshire and Kent, and advised that, instead of asking for legislation on the subject, the old custom by common consent be resorted to, the following resolution was carried:—"That it is necessary for the encouragement of a better cultivation of the soil that legislation should be obtained to give to the tenant compensation for his unexhausted improvements in the case of buildings and drainage, the landlord's permission having previously been obtained."

OBITUARY.

MR. JUSTICE HAYES.—The legal profession, and those of the public who remember Mr. Justice Hayes either on circuit or at Westminster, will regret to hear that he died, at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. He was in his place at the beginning of term, and attended to his duties apparently in his usual health up to Friday week. He had concluded a hearing in chambers, when he was suddenly stricken with mortal illness. He asked his attendant to arrange his neckcloth for him, as his hand was benumbed with cold. A moment afterwards his Lordship fell to the ground, and was immediately carried in an unconscious state to the Westminster Palace Hotel, where he has since remained. So alarming was the nature of the learned Judge's illness that it was found impossible to remove him, and he gradually sank until his death. Mr. Justice Hayes was a son of the late Mr. Thomas Hayes by his marriage with Miss Catherine Westgate. He was born in London, in 1806, and was therefore sixty-three years of age at the time of his decease. Having received his education at Highgate, and at St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire, he selected the profession of the law, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in January, 1830. Choosing the Midland Circuit as the sphere of his exertions, he gradually secured a large nisi prius practice, and in 1856 he was appointed a sergeant-at-law. Five years afterwards he received a silk gown with a patent of precedence. When Mr. Disraeli, in the Session of 1868, succeeded in passing through Parliament an Act for the better prevention of bribery and corruption, and transferring the trial of election petitions from the House of Commons to the Judges, Mr. Hayes, who had been Recorder of Leicester for several years, and was at that time leader of the Midland Circuit, was appointed an additional Puisne Judge in the Court of Queen's Bench, the then Solicitor-General, Sir W. B. Brett, taking a corresponding place in the Common Pleas, and Mr. Cleasby, Q.C., in the Exchequer. On that occasion his Lordship, in accordance with custom, received the honour of knighthood. He was married, in 1839, to Sophia Anna, daughter of Dr. John Hall, of Leicester. Although so recently raised to the Bench, his name will long be remembered in Westminster Hall as that of a profound lawyer and a painstaking Judge. Legal learning is not often allied to polished wit and dainty humour, but the late Judge must have left (only to take a small percentage of the "good things" and pleasantries accredited to him) enough to stock a good-sized jest-book. When at the bar, his entrance into court set every one ready for some keen hit or droll allusion, rushing forth, like his usual forensic style, with the rapidity of the whirlwind; and the learned gentleman was credited with the possession of as keen and lively a pen. Among the many pleasant trifles rumour has fathered on Sir Justice Hayes, not a few remember a famous burlesque Parliamentary bill in which it was enacted and provided that the British constitution should be abolished. This reputation stands back for a full generation of Inns of Court memory. Some metrical pieces published in early numbers of the old series of the *Jurist* were, at least conversationally, acknowledged by Mr. Hayes. Grey-headed Templars may remember "The Special Pleader's Lament," beginning—

Say, Mary, can'st thou sympathise
With one whose heart is bleeding,
Compelled to wake from Love's young dream,
To take to special pleading?
and wisely but unromantically concluding—
Mary, adieu, I'll mourn no more,
Nor pen pathetic ditties;
My pleading was of no avail,
And so I'll stick to Chitty's.

In the same legal record is a whimsical report of a trial before Lord Abinger. The case is "Rex v. Harriet Dunn—Indictment for stealing a bucket." It begins—

FIRST WITNESS.

She brought me this bucket she offered for sale,
But she raised my suspicion by looking so pale;
She said it was her's, but I thought it no fun
If I should be cheated by Harriet Dunn.

Perhaps the most humorous thing about these poetical exercises is to find them amongst the learned cases and precedents of the grave *Jurist*. A pamphlet privately circulated some twenty years ago it is believed came from the same pen, entitled "The Six Carpenters' Case." It was an imaginary conversation in the infernal regions between the six carpenters and some other personages (no doubt popular characters in their day) and Mr. Baron Parke, the late Lord Wensleydale. The memory of this lively effusion was kept alive probably by its rarity; a copy in the Middle Temple Library, supposed to be unique, long ago mysteriously disappeared.

LORD FOLEY.—The death of Lord Foley occurred, last Saturday morning, at the Hôtel Bristol, Paris, after a few hours' illness. The deceased nobleman was the eldest son of Thomas, third Lord, by his wife, Lady Cecilia Fitzgerald, fifth daughter of William Robert, second Duke of Leinster. He was born in December, 1808; and married, July 16, 1849, Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard, eldest daughter of Henry Charles, sixteenth Duke of Norfolk, by Charlotte Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of George Granville, first Duke of Sutherland. Before succeeding to the House of Lords on the death of his father, in April, 1833, he had previously represented Worcestershire in the House of Commons, and voted in favour of the first Reform Bill, having supported the Whigs before their accession to office and also Earl Grey's Government, while in that Assembly. Earl Grey gave him the courtly appointment of Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, an office he has held throughout every succeeding Liberal Administration. The late Lord Foley was also one of the Liberal "tellers" of the House of Lords, and by his amiable and courteous manners enjoyed the friendship and esteem of a large number of his peers. He is succeeded in the barony by his eldest son, born Dec. 4, 1850.

REV. CANON EVANS.—The Rev. William Edward Evans, M.A., one of the canons residentiary of Hereford Cathedral, died at his residence, in the Cathedral Close, Hereford, on Monday evening, aged sixty-eight. The deceased, who was an able preacher and a fine scholar, was appointed a Canon residentiary in 1861, and derived from that appointment about £600 per year. He was also the Vicar of Madley, in the county of Hereford, with the Curacy of Tibberton annexed, to which he was appointed in 1850, and the income of which was also about £600 per annum. The appointment of a Canon residentiary belongs to the Lord Bishop of the diocese, but the Dean and Chapter of Hereford have the presentation to the living of Madley.

MR. BARCLAY, OF BURY-HILL.—We have to announce the death, after a long and painful illness, of Mr. Arthur Kett Barclay, of Bury-hill, representative of the ancient Barclay family of Mathers and Urie, and head of the eminent firm of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co. Mr. Barclay was born in 1806, and was, therefore, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, as well as a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the peace for the county of Surrey. In 1851 he was appointed treasurer to the commissioners of the Great Exhibition. Mr. Barclay married, in 1836, Maria Octavia, daughter of Mr. Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley Hall, Nottingham, by whom he leaves ten children, five of whom are married. He is succeeded by his son Robert, who was educated at Harrow, and matriculated at Cambridge in 1859.

MR. A. S. DOUGLAS.—The death is announced of the oldest diplomatic servant of the Crown, Mr. Andrew Snape Douglas, who was appointed assistant private secretary to Mr. Canning, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in March, 1807; and as private secretary to the late Earl of Pembroke accompanied him on a special embassy to Vienna in the same year. He succeeded Mr. Stratford Canning, now Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, as *précis* writer for the Secretary of State at the end of that year, an appointment he held up to 1809, when he was appointed Secretary of Legation at the Court of Palermo. He held various diplomatic appointments until 1829, when he retired on a pension of £750 a year.

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